FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 117 *17 June 1982*

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INTERNATIONAL THEORETICAL CONFERENCE CONTINUES

Delegate Speeches

AU161616 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jun (BTA) -- For us Dimitrov's name is a symbol of a communist heroism in the struggle against fascism, imperialism and war, said Mr Atnos Fava, secretary general of the Argentinian Communist Party in his statement. What we take from Dimitrov is his instructions for the struggle against opportunism and sectarianism, against chauvinism and for eradicating the bourgeois nationalism, for the need of uniting the international workers' and communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism against any thought which underestimates the role of the party. Our work is inspired mostly by Dimitrov's legacy which he himself summed up as the alpha and the omega of the tactics of the communists: "Mass work, mass struggle, mass opposition, a united front and no adventures!"

Mr Trevor Monroe, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Jamaica, emphasized that the lifework of Georgi Dimitrov, his contribution to the theory and practice of the people's struggle, are deservedly greeted by the revolutionaries and communists the worldover. Today we in Jamaica and in the Caribbean region work and fight under conditions for the analysis of which Dimitrov's work is an invaluable guide, he stressed. We are living in a zone in which the recent history and the events of today confirm the need for maximum unification of the act of the revolutionary and democratic forces. Emphasizing the intransient urgency of Dimitrov's legacy, the speaker esteemed it as an unsurpassed example of firmness, persistency, Leninist flexibility and creativity, limitless faith and confidence in the workers.

Mr Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists in Yugoslavia said that the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities join the marking of the centenary of Bulgaria's great son Georgi Dimitrov with a feeling of a special and most deep respect. The speaker pointed to Dimitrov's contribution in the period between the two world wars, in the period of the big class struggles of the proletariat, to his efforts to overcome the disuniting of the workers' movement, to his initiative for new methods and forms in the struggle of the working class and all the progressive forces against the march of militarism and fascism as being of special importance in his worklife. Mr Milos Minic stressed George Dimitrov's role in strengthening the ties between the Bulgarian and the Yugoslav workers' movement and in establishing friendly and goodneighbourly relations in the post-war period.

The Palestinians are integrally bound up with the principles and aims George Dimitrov fought for, stressed in his statement Mr Taysir Khalid, member of the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization. In the war being waged now on Lebanese land between the Palestinian revolution and its allies, and the Israeli enemy and the United States, two opposite aspirations fight -- the striving for freedom and revolution versus the striving for colonialism, oppression and violence and obscurantism, the speaker said. This is why we on behalf of the PLO appreciate the backing of the socialist community countries led by the freindly Soviet Union and appeal to the progressive public opinion all over the world to draw inspiration from Dimitrov's revolutionary heritage concerning the international solidarity.

Mr (Renato Zangherri), member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party and mayor of Bologna stressed that Dimitrov's idea for unity of action of all the antifascist forces is undoubtedly new in essence. At the 7th Congress of the Comintern it has been confirmed that the communist task is to save the world from the fascist barbarity and from the horrors of the imperialist war. The view expressed in Dimitrov and Togliatti's speeches of the possibility of the war to be avoided - a principally new element in the formulation of the strategy of the workers' movement, was also of an innovatory nature. The war was not avoided because of the fact that then the mobilizing of the forces of peace was insufficient, Mr (Renato Zangherri) said, but the 7th Congress of the Comintern gave impetus to a new policy of the communist parties which was of primary importance to the victory of the world antifascist coalition.

The first secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party, Mr Mohamed Harmel, said that the wealth of Georgi Dimitrov's heritage contains valuable directions for every modern revolutionary, for every participant in national liberation movements. This heritage teaches us that in order to win, a correct political line and a proper tactics are necessary and most of all a union on a broad basis. At present, when the national liberation movement is assuming a new and more progressive content, we are studying with growing attention the dialectical definition of Dimotrov about the correlation between the national and the social interests, between the liberation from foreign bondage and the internal revolutionary socio-economic reforms, said Mohamed Kharmel.

CPSU's Zimyanin Speaks

AU162045 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Sofia, 16 Jun (BTA) -- The third section: "Georgi Dimitrov and the Transition From Capitalism to Socialism" was chaired by Mr Yaroslav Radev, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and vice president of the State Council.

The first to take the floor was secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr Mikhail Zimyanin. The ideological and theoretical heritage of Georgi Dimitrov characterizes extremely explicitly the purpose of his life and struggle, he said. Always and in everything Dimitrov dedicatedly worked for the victory of the socialist revolution, for the construction of the new society. With immense attention he studied the experience of the Soviet Union in the construction of socialism and this is expressed in a brilliant way in a number of his theoretical works, Mr Zimyanin stressed.

The speaker recalled Dimitrov's appeal to making use of the great lessons of history as taught by the Russian Revolution and his conviction that the historic experience of Lenin's party is an invaluable possession of the entire communist movement.

SFRY's Minic Speaks

LD161722 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee presidium spoke today as the representative of the LCY, at the international theoretical conference dedicated to Georgi Dimitrov's birth centenary. The conference opened in Sofia yesterday. Speaking at this Sofia meeting about Dimitrov's life and work, Minic stressed that he is remembered because as a revolutionary he resisted schematism and stereotype activity in the application of the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

"At the time of the most difficult troubles for the working class movement and for the liberation struggle of the peoples, Minic said, during the years before World War II during the war, and also later, revolutionary forces attained their greatest successes, where the whole range of the people's democratic and liberation movement was attained by linking the tasks of the liberation war and the social and national demands of the working class and of other democratic strata. This is obvious by the example of the revolutionary and liberation struggle of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, in which the Communist Party, led by Comrade Tito, as a revolutionary vanguard, managed to establish a synthesis of great historic tasks: antifascist struggle, national liberation and establishment of new social socialist relations. We are proud that from the beginning to the end of our great struggle we enjoyed the full understanding and support of Georgi Dimitrov, which was cordially rendered."

Minic added that Yugoslavia thought highly of Dimitrov's cooperation with our country's revolutionary movement, stressing that "what is particularly significant is his contribution to the consolidation of the links between the Bulgarian and the Yugoslav working class movements, and to the establishment of friendly and goodneighbourly relations during the postwar period."

"From his early days, Minic went on to say, Dimitrov was conscious of the serious historic heritage on the soil of the Balkans, and as a true internationalist he fought without compromise against greater-state chauvinism and all forms of nationalism, against the policy of fanning national hatred and imperialist aspirations of the ruling national bourgeoisies and monarchies of the Balkan states, believing as he did that intranational friction should be replaced by rapprochement, friendship and goodneighbourly relations among the people. He believed that the working class and its vanguard ("alone will contribute to the attainment of these objectives.) Dimitrov was a great champion of cooperation and joint action by the working class movements of the Balkan countries."

Minic spoke especially about the links and cooperation between Dimitrov and Serb socialists and trade union movements, recalling that the First Balkans Social Democratic Conference in Belgrade (in January 1910), in which Dimitrov took an active part, had clearly laid down the prospects of the working class movement and of the socialist future in the countries in this area.

"During the long period of his life as an emigre and as a prominent leader of the Balkan Communist Federation and of the Comintern, Dimitrov took part in many events which were of significance for the development and consolidation of the communist and working class movement in Yugoslavia. In so doing he displayed a great knowledge of social circumstances in Yugoslavia. Since the Seventh Comintern Congress [words indistinct] has acquaintance, unceasing contacts, correspondence and friendship with Josip Broz Tito. In the second half of the thirties Dimitrov displayed a great understanding for the problems of the YCP [Communist Party of Yugoslavia]. He supported Tito's concept on the consolidation of the party and about the YCP leadership's move [from abroad] into the country [Yugoslavia] so that it could directly lead the party, and protected the YCP against untrue accusations, contributing in many ways to the process of its consolidation and strengthening.

Cooperation between Tito and Dimitrov was continued during the national liberation war and revolution in Yugoslavia. From the very first date of the uprising in Yugoslavia, Tito, as the secretary general of the YCP Central Committee, as the supreme commander of the National Liberation army and partisan detachments, and as the leader of the national liberation struggle of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and directly from this broad battlefield of World War II, sent cyphered telegrams and letters to Dimitrov in the Comintern almost every day. Dimitrov held a high view of the achievements of the national liberation war and revolution in our country, and contributed to spreading the truth about the armed national liberation struggle in Yugoslavia. He constantly encouraged and supported the joint struggle of the Bulgarian people and of the people of Yugoslavia against fascist invaders, and especially the joint struggle of the Serb, Macedonian and Bulgarian partisans, and of the Serb, Macedonia and Bulgarian people, who as neighbors had to rely on the reciprocal assistance and support and joint struggle."

Minic particularly stressed that during the first years after the war, Dimitrov contributed to the establishment of friendly and goodneighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. "He, as we did in Yugoslavia, Minic continued, believed that the negative historic inheritance had to be overcome, and lasting bridges bringing the peoples of the two countries, based on the relations of respecting national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, had to be built. In building such relations, national minorities, as a social reality on the Balkan soil, should be a factor of better further understanding and rapprochement of the peoples of the two countries and of all Balkan countries. The Bled agreements between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria of the summer of 1947, Dimitrov's visit to Yugoslavia, and Tito's later visit to Bulgaria confirmed the mutual desire of the people of the two countries for rapprochement and goodneighborly relations.

History will give an objective evaluation of the fact that the great ideas and aspirations expressed in these agreements did not experience the kind of attainment envisaged by Dimitrov and Tito, and wished for by the peoples of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria from the bottom of their heart. It will establish the internal and external reasons why the events happened the way they did, and what role was played in this by the unhappy events of 1948 moved by the informbureau [Cominform]. It will make the knowledge and experience concerning this matter a dearly-paid-for lesson for the future.

The extent to which the peoples of Yugoslavia praised and still praise the revolutionary thoughts and achievements of Georgi Dimitrov, particularly as a champion of friendship and cooperation of the Balkan peoples, is best confirmed by Josif Broz Tito's letter of 15 June 1972 to the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee which says: "Georgi Dimitrov made an enormous contribution to removing the vestiges of the inherited past which lead to the conflicts in this area. In this sense he invested exceptional efforts to establish cooperation, friendly relations and rapprochement between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria." Dimitrov and Tito have left to us as our inheritance, a great idea and an historic objective: establishment of cooperation, friendship and rapprochement between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. The Yugoslav communists and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia regard this invaluable inheritance with feelings of the greatest responsibility, hoping, and working, that it may become a lasting, living reality, and that all the obstacles along this way may be overcome, Minic said.

He concluded: "In observing the birth centenary of Georgi Dimitrov, the communists and the working people of Yugoslavia entertain sentiments of profound honor and respect for the precious inheritance left to us by this great revolutionary, fighter for democracy, peace and socialism, champion of the rapprochement between the Balkan peoples and our friend and comrade-in-arms."

Leaders Meet Delegates

AU161530 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] On 16 June in Sofia a meeting took place between the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairmen, secretaries-general and first secretaries of the communist, workers, socialist and revolutionary-progressive parties, organizations and movements taking part in the international theoretical conference "Dimitrov's Cause and the Contemporary World." The following comrades took part in the meeting: Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee Polituro, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed cordial gratitude for the authoritative international participation in the conference on the anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov's 100th birthday. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Zhivkov Receives Delegates

AU161910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] On 16 June Comrade Todor Zhivkov received leaders and members of delegations of the communist parties of the socialist countries participating in the international theoretical conference "Georgi Dimitrov's Cause and the Contemporary World." During the cordial and friendly talk, high praise was given to the cause of Georgi Dimitrov and his contribution to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement in the struggle against fascism and war, for peace, democracy and social progress. Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, participated in the meeting.

Last Session Opens

AU170750 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The third and last day of the international theoretical conference "Georgi Dimitrov's Cause and Our Contemporary World" opened about half an hour ago at the Sofia Palace of Culture with a plenary session.

The first speaker was Boulang Boualapha, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and vice chairman, as well as permanent member, of the LFNC [Lao Front for National Construction] Central Committee. The floor was then given to Miklos Barabas, secretary general of the WFDY.

More Delegates Speak

AU171050 Sofia BTA in English 0833 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Sofia, 17 Jun (BTA) -- Today is the third, last day in the international theoretical conference, "The Lifework of Georgi Dimitrov and the World Today". More than one hundred statements were made so far at the plenary sittings in the three different sections, more than one hundred speakers dwelt on the various aspects of the multilateral theoretical and practical activity of the great son of the Bulgarian people. Common is the striving at revealing and reassessing the ideological heritage left behind by Dimitrov to all the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world, for its practical application under modern conditions.

The morning plenary session today is chaired by Mr David Elazar, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and director of the Institute of BCP History.

In spite of the threats to detente and peace, in spite of the slandering anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaign, the three major currents of the world revolutionary movement are developing steadily and make their positive contribution to the struggle of the peoples for national independence, democracy and socialism, said deputy-chairman of the Front for National Construction of Laos, Mr Bouallang Boualapha.

Dimitrov always paid attention to the problems of the younger generations and himself took part in the youth movement, in order to create a wide united front of the young people against war, fascism, for peace, said Mr Miklos Barabas, secretary general of the World Federation of the Democratic Youth.

One of the remarkable qualities of Dimitrov was his ability to link the Marxist-Leninist theory with the revolutionary practice and to mutually enrich them, said Mr Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party. He pointed out that now, under the conditions of the deepening capitalist crisis, the chief task of the communist parties is the unification of the working class.

The Austrian communists feel themselves closely associated with Georgi Dimitrov for he had mastered like few others all the forms of revolutionary struggle, said the chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, Mr Franz Muhri. The hero of the Leipzig trial is one of the most popular and respected leaders of the international workers' movement in our country.

Mr (Ukko Kajonoja), chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, said that Georgi Dimitrov set an excellent example of a thinker and an ideologue, whom the international revolutionary movement of the working class made his leader at a time when fascism was the arch enemy of mankind.

Mr Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party, pointed out the key moments in the theoretical heritage and the personality of Georgi Dimitrov, which have exercised the greatest impact on the formation of the party of the Peruvian communists - his firmness in the face of the class enemy, his unflinching faith in the victory of socialism and his thesis on the universal political role of the October Revolution and the Soviet Union, his extraordinary organizing qualities as a strategist and tactic of the socialist revolution.

The events on the Latin American continent have proved of late how correct Dimitrov's teaching is and have shown the necessity of uniting the broadest people's strata of the progressive political forces in the struggle against imperialist neocolonialism.

The anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov was marked in our country as well. Said Mr Andreas Fandis, deputy director general of the committee of Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL) in Cyprus. He pointed to Georgi Dimitrov's important theoretical and practical developments as invaluable contributions to the success of the socialist revolution, to the victory over the Hitlerite and fascist bondage, for the victory of the cause of peace and happiness of peoples.

The member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the National Assembly and of the Central Committee of the Front for National Unification, Construction and Defence of Kampuchea, Mr Chea Sim, recalled that already in the thirties Dimitrov stated that the road of victory in the struggle against fascism and imperialism passed through the close unity of all the progressive and peace-loving forces. He pointed to the general validity of the principle that the defense of peace is directly connected with the solidarity and the support of the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

Mr Chea Sim said that along the road outlined by Dimitrov and under the leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria has achieved great successes in her socialist development. He said that the Dimitrov heritage was a source of inspiration and experience for Kampuchea.

ZHIVKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH GRANADA'S BISHOP

FL160140 Bridgetown CANA in English 0035 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 15 Jun (CANA) -- Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada has held a round of talks in Bulgaria with the country's head of state, Todor Zhivkov, the government-run Radio Free Grenada has announced.

The radio reported that the two leaders reviewed the international situation with the Bulgarian head of state, telling Mr Bishop that the violation of the most elementary forms of coexistence by some countries was causing a deterioration in international affairs. [as received]

It said that Mr Zhivkov condemned Israel's military raid against Palestine strongholds in Lebanon and stated that "this Zionist action completely coincides with the U.S. plans to obtain political and military control in the region."

On the situation in the Caribbean and Latin America, the radio report quoted the Bulgarian leader as saying that the leftist regimes of Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua were being threatened because of Washington's "big stick" policy in the area.

The report said that Mr Bishop expressed "deep concern" over the threat which hangs over mankind and blamed this on what it said were activities carried out by the most aggressive and reactionary circles.

It said the Grenadian prime minister noted that "Zionism and racism" in close collaboration with the United States "is killing and is currently carrying out a genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples."

Mr Bishop is now in Bulgaria on an official state visit following a similar trip to East Germany for talks with government leaders there on trade and technical cooperation between Grenada and the communist state.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

FL162040 Bridgetown CANA in English 1859 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 16 Jun (CANA) -- Grenada and Bulgaria have signed a protocol aimed at strengthening relations between the Caribbean island and the communist Eastern European state, the government-run Radio Free Grenada has announced.

The radio said last night that the protocol was signed yesterday in Bulgaria between government officials there and a visiting Grenadian delegation.

The delegation, which is headed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, is now on the second and final leg of an East European tour designed to strengthen relations between Grenada and the Eastern Bloc states.

Radio Free Grenada said the two countries agreed to cooperate in developing new types of production facilities in Grenada, and to establish a joint commission to review economic, scientific and technical cooperation between them.

It reported that during preliminary discussions between Grenada and Bulgaria, the Grenadian delegation put forward new proposals aimed at expanding bilateral cooperation in economic, commercial and technical areas.

It listed among these cooperation in the production and marketing of bananas from Grenada, a long-term contract for the delivery of nutmegs, construction of an irrigation system, assistance in the establishment of an agricultural institute and the provision of equipment for primary schools, all in Grenada. Also to be included are joint ventures in tourism, the radio said.

It reported that Bulgaria had agreed to examine the Grenadian proposals and report back at the earliest possible date.

The Bulgarians assured Grenada they would be taking measures to expedite the implementation of an agreement signed between the two countries and for Bulgaria to assist the island in setting up an ice plant.

Other areas of assistance agreed to in the pact include: exchange of expertise, and development of multilateral cooperation between Grenada and communist states in Eastern Europe, the radio said.

Departure, Communique Issued

AU162001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] On 16 June the party-state delegation of Grenada led by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Central Committee Politburo of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of Grenada, departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by comrades Grisha Filipov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Kiril Zarev, and other officials.

The Bulgarian-Grenadan communique has been released for publication. The document stresses that while discussing topical international problems during the official talks with our party and state leaders, the two sides have expressed deep concern over the increase in tension and the deterioration of the international situation due to the actions of the imperialist and reactionary forces' course of increasing the arms race and the policy of confrontation adopted by the U.S. administration. These actions undermine detente, increase the danger of a thermonuclear war and represent a real danger for the existence of human civilization. Bulgaria and Grenada declare that the present complex international situation requires the unity and decisive unity of action of all peace-loving forces in order to achieve a change from the policy of confrontation to one of constructive dialogue in international relations on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security and with mutual respect for the interests of all countries the communique reads.

Bulgaria and Grenada highly evaluate and fully support the constructive initiatives and proposals of the USSR for preserving world peace, the document points out.

The two sides decisively condemn the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and express their support and solidarity with the bold struggle of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean for national liberation and social progress.

They express complete satisfaction with the talks which have taken place in a spirit of mutual understanding and in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and stress their desire to further strengthen and expand the bilateral relations in all areas.

The Grenadian side highly evaluated the principled, consistent and constructive policy of Bulgaria aimed at strengthening peace, understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world, and support the proposal of Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The Bulgarian side highly evaluated the consistent anti-imperialist policy of Grenada and its progressive positions in the international arena, and expressed its solidarity with the efforts of the people of Grenada to strengthen the revolutionary achievements and the country's political and economic independence. Bulgaria expresses its firm support for the Grenadian proposal to turn the Caribbean into a zone of peace, independence and development.

ZAMBIAN PARTY DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

AU151858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The 4-day visit of the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia led by Humphrey Mulemba, the party's secretary general, ended. The delegation visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the delegation. During the meeting the delegation's leader handed Comrade Todor Zhivkov a personal message from Kenneth Kaunda, Zambian president.

Talks between a BCP Central Committee delegation led by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and the Zambian delegation led by the party's secretary general, Humphrey Mulemba, took place. Comrade Ognyan Doynov was also a member of the Bulgarian delegation. Bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific and cultural areas as well as the relations between the two parties were reviewed in a friendly atmosphere. Concrete measures for activating the relations between Bulgaria and Zambia and between the two parties were discussed. A protocol on cooperation between the two parties for the period until 1985, a protocol on economic cooperation and other documents were signed.

ZHIVKOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO FOREIGN COMMUNISTS

AU162044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] On 16 June Comrade Todor Zhivkov awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Gilberto Viera, secretary general of the Communist Party of Colombia; (Rudolfo Guioldi), member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina; and William Kashtan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Canada.

Comrade Gilberto Viera was honored for his contribution to the struggle against imperialism and reaction, strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Colombia and the peoples of Bulgaria and Colombia, and on his 70th birthday.

Comrade (Rudolfo Guioldi) was honored for his great merits in the international communist movement, active participation in the struggle against fascism and imperialism, his great contribution to strengthening the friendship between the BCP and the Communist Party of Argentina and the peoples of Bulgaria and Argentina, and on his 85th birthday.

Comrade William Kashtan was honored for his contribution in developing the fraternal relations between the BCP and the Communist Party of Canada and on his 70th birthday.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov wished the recipients good health, long life and many successes in their highly responsible activity for the triumph of the communist ideals.

Comrades Gilberto Viera, (Rudolfo Guioldi) and William Kashtan enthusiastically thanked Comrade Todor Zhivkov for giving them the highest Bulgarian award, which carries the name of the great son of our people and noted figure of the international communist and workers movement, Georgi Dimitrov -- whose 100th birthday anniversary is the reason for the gathering of representatives of communist, socialist, workers, revolutionary-democratic and progressive parties, organizations and movements from all over the world in the capital of socialist Bulgaria.

The awarded persons were cordially greeted by comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tasnov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev; Georgi Dzhagarov, Mitko Grigorov and Peko Takov, deputy chairmen of the State Council.

The ceremony was also attended by Athos Fava, secretary general of the Argentine Communist party.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CUBAN, VIETNAMESE AWARDS

AU162016 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jun (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, was awarded with the highest distinctions of Cuba and Vietnam -- the Playa Giron Order and the Order Gold Star. He was distinguished so for his contribution to the struggle against fascism and capitalism, to the construction of socialism, and for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the communist parties and the peoples of Cuba and Vietnam.

He was decorated with the orders by Mr Antonio Perez Herrero, candidate-member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party and by Mr Vo Chi Cong, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that he accepts the high awards as a recognition of the contribution made by the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian people to the strengthening of unity of action and unanimity of the socialist community and to the common struggle for peace.

RUDE PRAVO ARTICLE VIEWS WORLD DEVELOPMENTS

AU141809 [Editorial Report] RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 8 June carries on page 6 the 2,000-word first part of an article by Josef Grous and Jindrich Volek entitled "The International and National Factors of Current World Developments; For a Truthful View of the World." After stating that the progressive forces in nonsocialist countries that are fighting for detente, security, democracy, social progress and national liberation are waging their struggle "under difficult conditions" aggravated by the fact that "the anti-imperialist movement is heterogenous in the class, political and ideological sense, despite its increasing activity," and that "its various components often have different ideas of the aims and effectiveness of their actions," the article states that recently their battle was "made more complicated by the retreat of certain leftwing parts of the movement -- for various specifically historical reasons, as well as for the sake of time-serving political needs -- from the class positions in evaluating the world realities. They are setting up paths and means of battle which are meant to represent a kind of 'new' and 'original' recipe for resolving the key problems of the present world. This approach objectively weakens and disrupts the international anti-imperialist front. It is an expression of their casting doubts on the proletarian-internationalist principles of acting cooperatively, particularly and mainly with those forces which represent the real economic, political, social, ideological and defense base of effective anti-imperialist fighting -- that is, with the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union.

"The withdrawal from clearcut class stands and Marxist-Leninst criteria in the understanding of current world developments was quite openly manifested -- after the preceding more or less clear signs -- in the PCI leadership's stances on the matter of the battle for peace and a new international economic system; and particularly in the PCI leaderhip's resolutions which expressed its attitude to the PZPR leaderhip's solution of the crisis in Poland by taking the measure of 13 December 1981."

In view of the "extreme urgency of the action unity of anti-imperialist forces," and in the "interests of a truthful" picture of current international developments, the article then proceeds to make a "principled statement on the burning questions and demands of the times." The authors note the various poltiical-geographical socioeconomic, domestic-political, ideological and military-strategic developments in the world during the last decade; the enhanced role of the workers class in capitalist countries and of the communist parties in both capitalist and developing countries; and the progress made in the countries of real socialism, adding that "the inevitable and necessary condition of consolidating the world socialist system is to raise its defense ability in the face of the militarist and aggressive U.S. and NATO policy. The defense potential of the USSR and the socialist states became qualitatively equal to the military potential of the imperialist bloc. This made it possible to effectively protect all socialist states against a possible aggression from imperialism both in Europe and outside it as well as the countries still standing at the beginning of their socialist construction or their progressive democratic development."

After noting the socialist community's "strategic offensive in the seventies for maintaining and consolidating world peace" and its successful enforcement of the "idea of detente as the real principle of the democratization of international relations," which culminated in the CSCE talks, the authors state: "These facts prove that the claim one can hear today even from certain parts of leftwing forces is at variance with the truth: the claim that the USSR has oriented itself in the international forum exclusively and prevailingly toward developing relations with the United States; that it allegedly followed the foreign political concept of so-called bipolarity, which allegedly restricted its activity in the solution of critical problems of the present world."

In connection with the events in Poland, the authors continue, "a negative phenomenon began to operate within the framework of the socialist community. At the decisive moment of the crisis, the resolute measures of the PZPR leadership erected a barrier against this adverse influence on the development of the socialist system as a whole and against its destabilizing influence on the military-political situation in Europe in particular.

Conditions were established for the PZPR to embark on a none-too-easy and quite lengthy path of creatively applying Marxist-Leninist principles to building the socialist society." The "position taken by certain 'friends' from the leftwing camp" who condemn the PZPR's measure of December 1981 "therefore seems most peculiar," the authors point out, adding that "it is regrettable that this position has objectively turned into dangerous ammunition for imperialist propaganda in support of the U.S. government policy of sanctions and discrimination" toward Poland, the USSR and other socialist states.

The authors then warn that "as a consequence of the sharp and complicated class-political struggle between the two opposite social systems, it is nevertheless necessary to count on the possibility that, both in the socialist system itself and in the other components of the world revolutionary process, certain phenomena of a temporarily retarded growth of their strength and influence could be manifested in this or that form and to this or that extent. Such is the reality of the revolutionary movement, such are its peculiarities."

The authors conclude by underscoring the significance of the communist parties' ability in the eighties to "see the realistic possibilities of the main class enemy" and to wage, together with their allies in the world, a "resolute, even if considerably complicated, battle" against the enemy's adventurist policy.

The second, 1,700-word, part of the article is carried by the paper on 10 June on page 6 under the heading "The International and National Factors of Current World Developments; New Moments in the Capitalist Crisis." The authors follow the development of mass unemployment and social insecurity in the capitalist countries, the increasing power of supranational monopolies, and the chronically growing inflation and its consequences, among them the militarization of the economy and the reduction of social consumption, and state that this has led to increased Western interest in economic cooperation with the USSR.

The authors then deal with the "intensification of conflicts" in the development of capitalist states and their groupings (NATO and EEC), enhanced by the internationalization of the capital and by "protectionism," expressed in the efforts to secure resources and markets in the world; "This protectionism is dictated by special national interests manifested to a larger or smaller extent as objections to the hegemonist U.S. course," the paper adds.

The authors then view the "crisis of the bourgeois socioeconomic and political system" as reflected in increased corruption, extortion, terrorism and drug addiction in capitalist countries and the ensuing increase in socioeconomic polarization, pointing out that the immature middle strata and their political instability and passivity are making effective opposition to the antiworker policy of the ruling circles and the monopolist bourgeoisie very difficult.

The authors conclude by noting the firm resistance encountered by the bourgeoisie in its endeavor to shift the burden of the crisis to the working people's shoulders and the working people's growing opposition to the militarist and aggressive U.S. and NATO course.

The third and last, 1,200-word part of the article is carried by the paper on 11 June on page 6 and is subtitled "The Dilemma of the United States' European Allies." The authors note that the "counterrevolutionary strategic counteroffensive," launched by U.S. ruling circles and the military-industrial complex toward the end of the seventies and "primarily aimed against the USSR and the socialist states but also against the revolutionary and democratic movements in the capitalist and developing world." Included measures for transferring the risk of a nuclear confrontation, above all to Europe; however, the authors state, these circles are "forced to take into account the apprehensions of realistic, neutral and pacifist parts of the West European bourgeoisie with regard to the policy of 'confrontation' in Europe." This has led to a sharpening mass-based anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda in the countries of Western Europe aimed at appeasing fears and culminating with President Reagan's recent trip, the paper points out.

After elaborating on the "important political role of the FRG in view of the issues fought for in Europe today," because of its "strategic position" and because it is "economically and politically the strongest" West European state," the authors underscore that "the significance of this international factor must be seen in new connections," especially by the FRG's "direct neighbor," the CSSR. The paper then notes that "toward the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties, the FRG's foreign policy acquired certain new features" as a result of the aggressive adventurist U.S. course, also reflected in U.S. relations toward its NATO allies, including the FRG. After elaborating on the U.S. efforts to "rapidly and comprehensively unite Western Europe, and generally the entire West, under its leadership" and to make them adopt U.S. armament plans to change the "military-strategic balance between capitalism and socialism in Europe, and thus also worldwide, in the U.S.'s favor," the authors state: "The unrealistic nature of achieving this goal is clear. But the danger of American plans must not be underrated."

The authors then deal with the intention of Reagan's policy to "correct" every positive element in the foriegn-political concept of the current FRG Government and then point out that the FRG and other West European governments should fully realize that this kind of "correction" in the spirit of U.S. ideas would "lead both to a narrowing-down of their general foreign-political scope, and also endanger their vitally important and specific national interests." The paper then points out that the FRG's participation in the U.S. military-political and economic concept "would mean in advance a weakening of its competitive ability on world markets" and a reduction of its economic strength in "developing cooperation with the socialist states within the framework of the policy of detente; in the end this would lead to a discrediting of this policy." The authors see the joint U.S.-FRG plan for producing cruise missiles with nuclear charges and the FRG's commitment to participate in reconstructing NATO's infrastructure as a "dangerous threat to the realistic contents of the policy of detente." They also point out that the budget cuts in social expenditures in favor of "defense" could lead to difficulties for the population which could then become " demagogic pretext for a 'cold' political coup d'etat" sought by the country's "most reactionary forces."

"The political dilemma evoked in Western Europe due to the operation of new international and national factors," the paper continues, "is understood by people in West Germany and Western Europe, but also in other parts of the world, in their own way. In their overwhelming majority they reject the militarist and aggressive U.S. policy" and demand detente. The paper then points to the strengthening antiwar campaigns as a "new international political factor" which NATO and U.S. ruling circles would like to discredit and suppress, but which has a far better quality and organization than any past antiwar movement had. The paper concludes by stating that the most active forces of this movement regard the USSR's and the socialist countries' peace policy as a way "to reduce and eliminate the danger of an outbreak of nuclear-missile conflict both locally and worldwide."

CHNOUPEK REMARKS AT UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD161922 Prague CTK in English 1744 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] New York -- Czechoslovakia highly appreciates the latest Soviet initiative as a concrete step towards averting a nuclear catastrophe, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said at the 2nd special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament here Wednesday.

Reacting to the message of Leonid Brezhnev, whereby the USSR pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, Bohuslav Chnoupek voiced the conviction that if the other nuclear powers follow suit, the possibility of an outbreak of a nuclear war would be virtually ruled out. The importance of this statement lies mainly in that it is in tune with the vital interests of all nations, of whole mankind.

"Let us support yesterday's appeal of Andrey Gromyko for U.N. member states to consider as carefully as possible and to adopt a complex of proposals for consolidating peace, contained in the Soviet memorandum on averting the growing nuclear threat and on halting the arms race. Let us fulfill the letter and spirit of the declaration on preventing a nuclear catastrophe, proposed by the USSR and supported by the authority of the United Nations General Assembly", Minister Chnoupek said.

Bohuslav Chnoupek called for the condemnation of neutral or negative attitudes to the principles of the declaration, for reviving a fruitful dialogue, for developing the policy of detente, for proving that delegates at conference tables can overtake arms producers.

Czechoslvakia, a country where the intermingling of territorial, economic and political interests of the whole of Europe resulted in the past in devastating wars, including the prologue and epilogue of World War Two, is vitally interested in life in peace, in a world without weapons, all the more so since today is situated in the epicentre of the biggest military concentration in the world. "We want to take an honest part in the realization of every disarmament proposal or a package of measures that will be based on the principle of equality and equal security", Minister Chnoupek said.

"We are prepared to constructively consider any reasonable and realistic proposal leading to the limitation, reduction or to a ban of any weapons on a just basis. It is encouraging that the efforts to end the arms race are not weakening despite the aggravating international situation, and that new questions, which have not been discussed yet, are in the centre of interest", Chnoupek said.

"Czechoslovakia appreciates the activity of the non-aligned states and other countries, and appreciates the attitude of those Western officials who are pointing to the fact that not confrontation, but only discussions and agreements on how to rid mankind of the Moloch of armament and to lead the world out of the blind alley", Bohuslav Chnoupek said. He appreciated the share of the broad people's masses and the great number of non-governmental organizations in the struggle for peace, against the war danger and the arms race, and expressed the conviction that also the world congress of peace forces, which will take place in Prague next year, will contribute to these efforts.

Czechoslovakia ascribes great importance to the conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe, which should be decided about by the Madrid meeting. This conference would be the first European forum of this kind and a contribution to the continuation and strengthening of the spirit of Helsinki. The Czechoslovak minister said, and underlined that the situation in Europe cannot be improved by the admission of further states to the NATO, and expansion of its activities to other geographical areas.

Czechoslovakia resolutely condemns the extensive military attack of Israel against Lebanon, the aim of which is to deal the final blow to the Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon. The Israeli Government would not have dared to carry out such an aggressive act without the consent and support of the world imperialism led by the U.S., he said, and expressed Czechoslovakia's solidarity with and support for the Palestinian people. He also called for an immediate end to the aggression and withdrawal of Israeli units from Lebanon.

Czechoslovakia is determined to do everything for the success of the second U.N. General Assembly session, which should become a new stimulus in the discussions on the disarmament at all forums and levels, and which should contribute to the convocation of the world conference on disarmament. The session should also make a contribution to the development of a fruitful dialogue and cooperation among states, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed.

JOINT BORDER COMMISSION WITH AUSTRIA MEETS

AU161145 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Prague, 14 Jun (CTK) -- The standing Czechoslovak-Austrian Border Commission, established in 1975 on the basis of the CSSR-Austrian treaty on common borders, which was signed in 1973, has held its 14th session in Vienna.

According to this treaty, the Border Commission carried out in the 1976-81 period the first joint check and maintenance of the state border. The commission produced a final protocol about the results of the work on the border, according to which two specially organized mixed technical groups repaired 468 damaged border markers, replaced 117 missing border markers, straightened up 2,973 uprooted or bent border markers and set up 46 additional ones. The changes and additions to the state border markings are contained in the appropriate documents produced by the Border Commission. Following the conclusion of the first joint inspection and maintenance of the Czechoslovak-Austrian state border, the state border -- in its overall length of 572.8 km -- is marked by a total of 6,960 border markers, and it runs in clearly visible terrain and is geodetically accurate as stipulated by the state border treaty.

At the session the Border Commission also agreed on a further program of survey work on the Czechoslovak-Austrian state border, particularly on setting polygonal benchmarks [zamereni polygonovych bodu] and marking the state border in sectors where the watercourse of the river border may change.

The negotiations of the two delegations -- presided over by Eng. Cenek Kadlei for the Czechoslovak side and by Grad Eng. Karl Kropatschek for the Austrian side -- were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

LEADERS RECEIVE FOREIGN OFFICIALS 15-16 JUNE

Kempny: FRG's Rau

LD161658 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, today in Prague received Johannes Rau, minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, and members of his entourage. During a conversation, Josef Kempny praised the importance of the visit and stressed that constructive dialogue is the only sensible alternative in solving the problems of the current international situation. In this context he underlined the importance of the message sent by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the participants in the second extraordinary UN session on disarmament.

Johannes Rau explained the stance of the FRG Government on the problems of disarmament and praised the fruitful results of his visit to Czechoslovakia.

In honor of the guests Josef Kempny gave a festive luncheon which was attended also by Josef Korcak, Czech premier, and other representatives.

Rau Protests Visit Refusal

LD161806 Hamburg DPA in German 1708 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 16 Jun (DPA) -- At the end of his official visit to Czechoslovakia Johannes Rau, minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia and deputy chairman of the SPD, this afternoon expressed his dismay and disappointment to leading Czechoslovak Government and party officials at the ban on the visit of Cardinal Hoeffner.

Rau made an official protest to Josef Kempny, Czechoslovak vice-premier and the president of the Czech National Council, shortly after he learned of the refusal of the visa during an official dinner. Thereupon the Czechoslovak officials with whom Rau was having talks involved President Gustav Husak in the affair.

This afternoon Rau ended his 3-day official visit to Czechoslovakia and arrived in Budapest for political talks with party leader Janos Kadar and Premier Gyorgy Lazar and others.

Strougal: Polish Deputy Premier

LD151820 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Polish Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynak in the Hrzansky Palace in Prague today. During the talks they discussed the issues proceeding from the recent summit meeting between Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski concerning the advancement of economic cooperation. At the same time they stressed the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in machinery production.

Husak: New Ambassadors

LD161632 Prague CTK in English 1526 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, CETEKA, 16.06 -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Wednesday the new ambassadors of Malta, Tanzania, Burundi and Guyana.

Gustav Husak and Maltese Ambassador Maurice J. Lubrano pointed to good relations existing between their countries and expressed conviction that bilateral cooperation will be further extended.

In a friendly discussion, Gustav Husak and Tanzanian Ambassador Nougu Isaac Abraham Sepetu stressed that identical stands of the two countries on basic international issues strengthen an already existing good basis for the extension of bilateral friendly relations.

During the reception of new Ambassador of Burundi Pierre Ndikumana, they stated that there are no controversial or open issues between Czechoslovakia and Burundi, and that nothing prevents extension of bilateral relations in concordance with the needs and possibilities of the two countries.

The Czechoslovak president also received Philip Nathaniel Chan, the first Guyanese ambassador to Czechoslovakia. They pointed out that necessary prerequisites for bilateral cooperation were created after the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1976. Its further development corresponds not only with the needs of the construction of independent Guayana but also with the interest to strengthen peace in the world.

CPCZ CONGRATULATES LEBANESE PARTY LEADER

LD161976 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations today to Nicola Ash-Shawi, leading figure of the communist and liberation movement in Lebanon and the entire Arab world, and chairman of the Lebanese Communist Party on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The telegram highly praises the long years of struggle by Comrade Ash-Shawi for the progressive future of Lebanon, for a just and lasting peace of the peoples of the Near East, for unity of the international communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and for his contribution toward strengthening fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the Lebanese Communist Party.

Nicola Ash-Shawi has been awarded the Soviet Order of October Revolution for merits in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress and for merits in strengthening friendship among peoples.

LEADERS ATTEND DIMITROV ANNIVERSARY RALLY

LD152116 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee and the City Party Committee in Prague gave a festive meeting to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of the great revolutionary Georgi Dimitrov in the Smetana Theater in Prague today.

The rally was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and other comrades: Lubomir Strougal, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and other personalities of our political and public life.

Also present at the event was a delegation of the BCP Central Committee headed by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The rally was addressed by Comrade Milos Jakes and Stoyan Karadzhov.

Jakes Address

LD152056 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1702 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Speech by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at Dimitrov anniversary rally in Prague's Smetana Theater -- live]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades, dear guests, at this time that, together with the progressive people the world over, we are remembering the 100th anniversary of the birth of that great son of the Bulgarian people, the co-founder and leading personality of the BCP, significant representative of the international communist and workers movement, outstanding theoretician of Marxism-Leninism, devoted organizer and heroic fighter for the rights of working people and freedom of the peoples -- Georgi Dimitrov.

Georgi Dimitrov saw the internationalist content of the new strategy in the unity of three basic components of the world revolutionary process: the victorious building of socialism in the USSR, the successful creation of a unified proletarian and broad people's front against fascism in the capitalist countries, and an advanced people's liberation movement of the oppressed nations. This understanding of a unified front is being implemented with new acuteness also at the present time, when imperialist circles, headed by the United States, are trying to crush the process of the relaxation of international tension and are striving to gain military supremacy and hegemony.

To prevent this and to strengthen peace it is necessary for the line of the policy of unification of all the progressive and peace-loving forces to be consistently implemented around the peace program adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and the proposals submitted recently by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, whose relentless effort in preserving and strengthening peace we all highly appreciate.

The peace programm of the 26th congress corresponds to the true interests of mankind and has the full support of the people of our country. That is why we are taking an active part in disarmament talks. Our initiative and constructive approach is aimed at adopting concrete and effective measures for securing peace.

At the current extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, too, we want to do all we can so that the session's results do not disappoint the hopes of mankind. We identify with the words of Comrade Brezhnev delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress when he said: Our party and our people, and all the peoples of our entire planet see the defense of peace as the most important international task. We are aware of the fact, as was mentioned at our 16th congress, that implementing these peace aims will not be an easy task. It will be necessary continually to struggle with reaction and with imperialist forces which try to reverse the process of relaxation. The current situation in the world fully confirms this. There is evidence of this, among other things, in Israel's military invasion of Lebanon, which has brought death to tens of thousands of people and has driven hundreds of thousands from their homes, and also in the Malvinas war and the struggle against the liberation movement in El Salvador and elsewhere.

At the same time, the U.S. President, during his travels in Europe, apart from his attacks on the USSR and communism, praises the so-called free world and speaks about peace. But he has not done anything to prevent the aggression of its protege Israel. On the contrary, it supports Israel. That is why we demand as resolutely as we can that this shameful aggression which seriously threatens world peace should be ended. [applause]

Our peoples, like the working people of the other socialist countries, see their main contribution to the world as consisting in peace and progress, work for the prosperity of our homeland, the consolidation of its political and economic power, the strengthening of its unity and the advancement of all-round cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. This demands that we successfully continue in the construction of the advanced socialist society, the concrete program of which was elaborated by the 16th CPCZ Congress in agreement with the line of two previous congresses. This is a stage of demanding and very complicated struggle in which all creative forces and abilities of our peoples ought to be mobilized in order to energetically master new tasks and overcome shortcomings. We ought to increase the quality and effectivity of all work and increase the standard of all spheres of life of society.

The chief battlefield of this struggle is the economy and the central objective is to subject it to intensive development.

This is an objective of the same historic significance as was the building of the socialist economy. Scientific and technical progress ought to become the determining factor in the intensification of the national economy, as was stated by the 16th congress. An unambigous line of the broad application of science and technology is dictated not only by the need for solving current problems of switching to intensification but the communist party also understands the advancement of science and technology as a strategic task whose implementation is a prerequisite of the construction of the material and technological base of communism, and the further social and cultural development of the society.

We do not carry out on our own the solution of the basic problems and issues of this revolutionary process, but the application of the principle of socialist internationalism plays an important role here. Georgi Dimitrov was one of the consistent defenders of socialist internationalism. Today this principle is manifested not only in the political area but also in the broad scientific-technological and production cooperation of the countries of the socialist community within CEMA. This cooperation, in particular with the USSR, multiplies our strength in the implementation of the aims of the party's 16th congress.

These issues were in the foreground of attention in the talks of our party and government delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of our party Central Committee and president of the CSSR, which visited the USSR this month.

The results of these talks represent a significant progress in the advancement of all-round cooperation which is the necessary condition of our successful development. It is of good service to the whole socialist community and the world communist movement and it also helps socialism, peace and progress in the world.

The basic agreement in views and the sincere effort to advance more in deepening cooperation, specialization, implementation of the program of socialist economic integration and coordination of the economic and scientific-technological policy was also expressed in the conclusion of the 26th CEMA session which took place in Budapest recently. Their joint implementation will become an effective tool for all-round intensification of their economy and for increasing their efficiency. In this way we shall successfully face the efforts of the United States and some of its allies to carry out an economic blockade of the socialist countries. The resolution adopted by the council opens the door to the further increase of the economic and international authority of the CEMA countries. It is also an expression of their effort to deepen cooperation between states with different social systems on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

We wish the Bulgarian people successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the 12th congress of the BCP and we express our deep-felt conviction that their further realization will bring about a further deepening of the fraternal relations between our communist parties and the peoples of the two countries, and development of an all-round broad and fruitful cooperation. Together we shall develop firm friendship and cooperation with our friend, the main pillar of the world peace and progress, the USSR and the great party of Lenin, the CPSU! [applause]

Following Georgi Dimitrov's example we shall make a contribution to the development and strengthening of the international communist and workers movement and to its solidarity with all progressive forces in the interest of the development of socialism, democracy and the preservation and strengthening of world peace.

Long live Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian internationalism, whose banner was proudly and victoriously carried by the unforgettable Georgi Dimitrov! [applause]

BUDGET COMMITTEE NOTES ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN IN 1981

AU161335 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 15 Jun 82 p 3

[CTK report: "Czech National Council's Committee on Budget"]

[Text] The members of the Czech National Council's [CNR] Plan and Budget Committee got together for a 2-day meeting in Prague yesterday. In the presence of delegations of the other CNR committees, they discussed the draft of the 1981 state final account of the Czech Socialist Republic. They noted that the budget year ended with a slight surplus. Thus far, the budgetary management [rozpoctove hospodarstvi] has revealed that our economy is inadequately prepared to actively react to the development of internal and external changes of conditions for the fulfillment of the plan. Thus -- despite certain positive features of last year's economic development -- a number of problems has emerged which generally weakened the contribution of the economic development to such an extent that its dynamism has considerably slowed down. The deputies then assessed the fulfillment of the state plan since the beginning of this year. From the report submitted by the Czech Statistical Office it can be seen that the planned goods production on the territory of the Czech Socialist Republic is being exceeded by all departments, with the exception of the Czech enterprises of the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Energy and of the Federal Ministry of Transportation. The meeting continues today.

KEMPNY, LENART ADDRESS NATIONAL FRONT MEETINGS

LD161910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Regular sessions of the presidiums of the central committees of the national fronts of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic have taken place in Prague and Bratislava respectively. The deliberations of the Presidium of the Czech National Front Central Committee were chaired by Josef Kempny, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council.

After his report on the implementation of the plan of development of the national economy, the Presidium turned to the organizations in the National Front, reminding them that they should concentrate their attention this year particularly on the national use of all kinds of fuels, energy and materials, on fulfilling certain needs of the internal market, on help in securing the comprehensive development of agricultural production, reducing the number of projects under construction, and so on. The Presidium paid increased attention to deepening the organizations of the National Front. It stressed that this will involve well-tried forms of mutual cooperation, above all in town environments and in amalgamated villages, and the permanent participation of the members of the organizations of the National Front in the work of commissions and other aktivs of the national committees.

The Presidium of the Slovak National Front Central Committee with Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSI Central Committee, in the chair, expressed among other things, deep embitterment over the criminal Israeli aggression against Lebanon. In the interests of international security it is essential that Israel ends its aggression and withdraws its troops from the territory of Lebanon and the other occupied Arab territories. The Presidium of the Slovak National Front Central Committee discussed among other things the education and enhanced qualifications of the working people.

BRIEFS

SOVIET METALLURGY COOPERATION -- The ninth session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet standing working group for cooperation in metallurgy and heavy and transportation engineering sectors opened in Ostrava today. On the agenda are possibilities for the intensification of scientific and technological cooperation and coordination between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in the manufacture of machinery and equipment for metallurgy, rolling mills, transportation and ore extraction. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 15 Jun 82 LD]

CATTLE PRODUCTION RESULTS -- The slaughter weights of cattle have been dropping in the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR] in May by 15-20 kg in cows for slaughter, while remaining stable at 105 kg in pigs. This decrease is mainly due to a lack of fodder; the delivery of more cattle for slaughter than planned is upsetting the slaughter plan. The rather weak yields of the first fodder-crop mowing, the low stock of grain fodder and the weather conditions which do not favor grain crops, all make the outlook for the procurement of cattle for slaughter in the third quarter of this year not too optimistic. The lack of food for milch cows this winter is reflected in lower milk procurement figures -- the procurement plan since the beginning of this year was fulfilled only 98.3 percent (in May 98 percent), and the debt amounts to more than 25 million liters of milk. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 5 Jun 82 p 5 AU]

ISRAELI POLICY: 'SCORCHED EARTH, GENOCIDE'

AU161404 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 82 p 2

["W. M." commentary: "Israel Escalates Its War of Extermination"]

[Text] Yesterday morning alarming news went around the world: Israeli aggression troops have practically surrounded the western part of the Lebanese capital by occupying the International Airport of Beirut. There, in the Sabra, Shatawiyah and Burj al-Barajinah districts, there are the biggest refugee camps of the Palestinian people as well as of Lebanese families expelled from their homes in the south of the country by the aggressors.

The news means great danger for many tens of thousands of Palestinians. The main thing is not only that they are cut off from supply and communication routes, but for them it is a question of life and death. For the aggressor who invaded Lebanon, murdering and ravaging,'and has now shut them in a ghetto is pursuing the openly declared aim of destroying the Palestinian people. The "final solution" of the Palestine issue at which the Zionist rulers in Tel Aviv are aiming is the physical extermination of the Palestinians. Their cynical calculation is: dead people can no longer fight for the right to return into their home country, to create their own independent, sovereign national state.

With the scorched earth and genocide policy they are coolly pursuing, the ruling circles of Israel unscrupulously ignore all norms of international moral and international law. They attack a neighboring country, bomb its cities and villages, invade its capital, and murder its citizens. Equipped with the latest arms from the United States they are committing their crimes of war in the confidence that they have the support of the most aggressive imperialist circles even for the most barbaric crime, since by pursuing their own chauvinist aims they are at the same time pursuing their profit and power interests. In the imperialist global strategy Israel is the most important bridgehead for dominating the entire region with its enormous wealth.

In these hours we are more that ever firmly allied with the Palestinians led by their liberation organization, the PLO. They are heroically resisting the aggressors, defending their lives and their vital rights. The GDR and all its citizens most resolutely condemn, as Erich Honecker declared, the criminal attack on a peaceful people, the desregard for their sovereignty and national self-determination. We emphatically express our full solidarity with Lebanon, the Palestinian armed forces and the other Arab peoples. Together with all respectable people of the world we demand the immediate withdrawal of the aggressor from Lebanon and, especially now, we reaffirm our demand for the complete withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and Arab territories which have been occupied since 1967, for guaranteeing the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine including their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state.

The imperialist confrontation must be checked in the Middle East and in all other parts of the world!

Red Cross Appeal

AU161302 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR Red Cross and People's Solidarity appeal to GDR citizens to help the victims of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon in their difficult situation. Donations under the slogan "Help for the Victims of the Israeli Aggression" are to be paid into account 555 at the Berlin Postal Check Office. The donations will be used for urgently needed medicines and other aid.

DAILY REPORTS ON REAGAN'S VISIT TO W. BERLIN

AU151829 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Jun on pages 1-2 carries a 700-word ADN report on President Reagan's visit to West Berlin on 11 June headlined "This Is How the Reagan Visit to West Berlin Took Place: Demonstrations Against Intensified NATO Armament, Brutal Police Terror and Barbed Wire, Show With Exclusion of Public."

The report states that "despite all efforts by the local administration the visit took place with the exclusion of the public." It refers to the arrival of Reagan at the airport, where he was welcomed by members of the U.S. colony and his address in which he tried to "make clear to the U.S. citizens present there that the U.S. soldiers are a symbol of freedom in West Berlin." The report goes on to state that due to serious riots in the city of West Berlin, Reagan had to fly by helicopter to Charlottenburg Castle, where about 20,000 people were present, which "is a small assembly in view of the fact that on Thursday over 100,000 West Berliners demonstrated against the visit of the U.S. President in West Berlin and against his intensified armament policy." The report then continues by describing the unrest in various parts of the city.

TRADE UNIONISTS DISCUSS DISARMAMENT WITH FRG

AU161237 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jun 82 p 2

[ADN report: "GDR and FRG Trade Unionists: To Make an Active Contribution to Disarmament"]

[Text] Duesseldorf (ADN) -- In view of the danger of a worldwide nuclear war, "it is a trade unionist's main task to make an active contribution to securing peace, supporting disarmament and continuing the detente policy." This was noted by delegations of the Central Executive Committee of the Trade Union for Trade and Foodstuffs (HNG) of the FDGB and of the Main Executive Committee of the FRG's Trade Union for Trade, Banks and Insurance Companies (HBV) in a joint statement after concluding talks in Duesseldorf. There is no alternative to the detente policy. "On this basis both sides support with all their strength the Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks and jointly oppose the stationing of additional medium-range missiles in Europe."

The delegation of the HNG Central Executive Committee under the leadership of Chairman Charlotte Welm, visited the FRG from 7 to 12 June at the invitation of the HBV. The two organizations agreed that the continuation of relations constitutes "a necessary trade unionist contribution to continuing detente, securing peace, promoting cooperation in Europe, and improving the working and living conditions of the working people."

JOINT DECLARATION ON GRENADA DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU151420 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 82 p 5

[GDR-Grenada "joint declaration" on the official visit 8-10 June 1982 to the GDR of a Grenada party-government delegation headed by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of Grenada]

[Text] Heading a party-government delegation Maurice Bishop, chairman of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, paid an official visit to the GDR 8-10 June 1982 at the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

Erich Honecker and Maurice Bishop held official talks which were marked by the spirit of friendship and solidarity between the SED and the New Jewel Movement as well as between the GDR and Grenada. They briefed one another about the successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress as well as the successes achieved in the political and social field during the 3 years after the victory of the people's revolution in Grenada.

The two statesmen exchanged opinions about the further development of the bilateral relations, and discussed basic questions of the international situation.

The talks, which were held in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and harmony, were attended on the side of the GDR by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary; Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary; Heinz Kuhrig, SED Central Committee member and minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs; Herbert Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Bodo Weidemann, state secretary for vocational training; Johannes Oreschko, ministry of national defense; Harry Spindler, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Grenada.

Participants on Grenada's side were Unison Whiteman, Central Committee Politburo member of the New Jewel Movement, minister of foreign affairs; George Louison, Central Committee Politburo member of the New Jewel Movement, minister of agriculture; Liam James, Central Committee member of the New Jewel Movement, Deputy minister of the interior; Einstein Louison, deputy minister of defense and chief of staff; Ashley Taylor, director general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Lauriston Wilson, director general at the Ministry of Finance; Victor Burke, director general at the Ministry of Trade; and Richard Jacobs, designated Grenada ambassador in the GDR.

During his stay in the GDR the high guest inspected cultural-historical sights. Maurice Bishop laid wreaths at the Monument for the Victims of Fascism and Militarism in Berlin's Unter Den Linden and at the Monument for the Fallen Soviet Heroes in Berlin-Treptow. He visited the Sachsenhausen national memorial.

I.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, expressed the GDR people's high appreciation of the efforts and the struggle of the people of Grenada under the leadership of the New Jewel Movement for strengthening national independence, for a new democracy and for social progress, and paid tribute to the successes achieved in this struggle. With growing concern the GDR is watching the attempts of the most aggressive imperialist circles to interfere in Grenada's internal affairs through political and economic pressure, and through the threat to use mercenaries and military force. The GDR firmly condemns these machinations directed against Grenada's right to self-determination and its national sovereignty. It again assures the people of Grenada of its firm affinity and active solidarity.

The chairman of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada highly valued the GDR's constructive contribution to the struggle for the preservation of peace, for detente, international security and disarmament, and paid tribute to the GDR's internationalist solidarity with the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.

He expressed his high recognition of the great achievements and successes of the GDR working people accomplished under the leadership of the SED in building the developed socialist society.

Both sides reaffirmed their determination to deepen the cooperation between the SED and the New Jewel Movement and on this firm basis to purposefully develop the friendly relations between the two peoples and states. To this end, the following agreements and accords were signed:

-- agreement on cooperation between the SED and the New Jewel Movement,
-- consular agreement between the GDR and Grenada,
-- agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the GDR Government and the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada,
-- cultural agreement between the GDR Government and the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada,
-- exchange of letters on skilled workers training.

II.

In discussing the internatonal situation Erich Honecker and Maurice Bishop described the safeguarding of peace as the main question of the present. At the same time they declared with great concern that the international situation has been dangerously exacerbated by the adventurist course of confrontation and intensive armament pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

They most resolutely condemn the massive boycott measures of the United States against the Polish People's Republic as gross interference in its internal affairs, as well as attempts to slander and blackmail its allies, especially the USSR. Both sides declare that such a policy seriously threatens peace and security, and most emphatically demand its immediate discontinuation. At the same time they again assure socialist Poland of their unrestricted solidarity.

Both sides condemn the planned deployment of new types of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, the U.S. Government's decision to produce the neutron weapon, the provoking and fanning of conflicts, and the establishment of new U.S. military bases in various regions of the world.

In view of this serious situation both sides regard the continuation of the arms race and concrete disarmament measures, especially in the nuclear field, as the foremost task at present.

The GDR and Grenada support the peace program of the 24th CPSU Congress as a realistic and constructive alternative to the aggressive, peace-threatening policy of imperialism. They assess the far-reaching proposals by L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, at the 19th Komsomol Congress for arms limitation and disarmament as a renewed concrete expression of this peace policy.

Both sides regard it as necessary that the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons as well as the reduction of intermediate-range weapons in Europe be brought to effective results with strict respect for the principle of equality and equal security.

Both sides proceed from the premise that the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament must be used to achieve tangible results regarding arms limitation and disarmament as well as regarding the preparation of a world disarmament conference.

The GDR and Grenada agree that progress in continuing the process of detente in Europe is an importnat contribution toward improving the situation in the world. They advocate the active and strict implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as an undivided entity and call for positive results of the Madrid meeting as well as for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Both sides support strict compliance with the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin. The GDR and Grenada affirm their determination to make their active and effective contribution toward safeguarding world peace and international security, as well as their readiness to cooperate with all states and political forces that are interested in the preservation of peace.

III.

Erich Honecker and Maurice Bishop discussed questions of development in the Caribbean and Central American region. They expressed their support for the current endeavors of the governments and peoples of this region to declare the Caribbean a zone of peace, independence and development and to ensure that it be respected as such, and they condemned all machinations aimed at undermining regional institutions as well as regional integration movements.

At the same time they resolutely condemn the aggressive policy of the United States, which presents growing dangers for the security and stability in this region and thus for the preservation of peace in the world. They reaffirmed their position that peace and security can be safeguarded only on the basis of the principles for the international coexistence of states laid down in the UN Charter. They are of the opinion that all peoples must be guaranteed the right to choose for themselves the form of their political and social order. They demand strict compliance with the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and renunciation of threat or use of force in international relations and advocate peaceful solutions of existing conflicts. They are firmly opposed to the development of new hotbeds of conflict.

Erich Honecker and Maurice Bishop paid tribute to the successes of the Cuban people in building the new social system, and to Cuba's principled foreign policy. Both sides highly value Cuba's consistent support and aid to the peoples struggling for national and social liberation, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, as well as its active role within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement. They most sharply condemn the renewed escalation of the U.S. policy of boycott and aggression toward Cuba and demand its immediate discontinuation.

Both sides declare their firm solidarity with Nicaragua which, freely exercizing its sovereign right to self-determination, is successfully advancing on the road of national independence, democracy and social progress. They resolutely reject any attempts to divert Nicaragua from this road through political and economic pressure or by using military force. The proposals by Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction could provide a solid basis for a solution achieved through negotiations, which complies with the vital interests of the peoples of Central America and at the same time eliminates a dangerous regional hotbed of tensions.

The GDR and Grenada resolutely reject the imperialist policy of intervention in Central America and the Caribbean and condemn the crimes committed against the people of El Salvador. They reaffirm their position that the election farce carried out under pressure of the United States merely serves to exacerbate the repressive nature of the military junta and delays the process of democratization. They regard the FMLN/FDR [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front/Revolutionary Democratic Front] coalition as a rightful political force which must be consulted in any political solution of the existing problems. They feel linked in solidarity with the peoples of Latin America struggling against fascism and reaction as well as for the restoration of the democratic rights and freedoms.

IV. Erich Honecker and Maurice Bishop agreed that in the interest of safeguarding peace it is necessary to immediately eliminate the hotbeds of conflict and tension existing in the world, and to solve all controversial questions between states by peaceful negotiations.

Both sides are watching with growing concern the escalation of tensions in the Near and Middle East which through Israel's large-scale aggression against Lebanon have reached a new climax. They demand with the greatest determination the immediate discontinuation of military operations by Israel and the aggressor's withdrawal from Lebanese territory, as well as strict respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Lebanon. This development is the dangerous result of the course pursued by the most aggressive forces of imperialism and especially by the United States, the course of including the region in the policy of confrontation and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

In this context both sides condemn Israel's provocative decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights, as well as the Israeli policy of oppression in the occupied Palestinian territories, as a brutal violation of international law. They demand most emphatically Israel's complete withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the safeguarding of the inalienable rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and establish an independent state of their own.

The GDR and Grenada reaffirm their support of the Soviet Union's proposal to convene an international Middle East conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO.

The GDR and Grenada demand the complete elimination of all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. They resolutely condemn the policy of aggression of the apartheid regime against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the other "front states" in southern Africa.

Both sides support the fighting people of Namibia under the leadership of their only legitimate representative, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), and demand immediate independence for Namibia on the basis of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

The GDR and Grenada manifest their solidarity with the African people's struggle to defend their revolutionary achievements. They support the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for a political settlement of the situation that has developed.

Both sides affirm their unrestricted support for the endeavors of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia. They demand that the People's Republic of Kampuchea be given its rightful place in the United Nations and other international organizations.

The GDR and Grenada paid tribute to the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor and influential force in the peoples' struggle for peace, international security, detente, and for ending the arms race, and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Erich Honecker declared the GDR's firm solidarity with these goals that are important for the whole world, and expressed the conviction that the movement, maintaining its principles, will continue to play a weighty, positive role in international politics. Both sides support the demands for reforming international economic relations on a just, democratic basis, and for establishing a new international economic order. They are of the opinion that in this connection it is highly important to open as quickly as possible global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations to achieve specific results and agreements.

Erich Honecker and Maurice Bishop stressed the high responsibility and important role played by the United Nations Organization in safeguarding peace and security and the peaceful coexistence of the peoples. They declared their determination to actively contribute toward strengthening and increasing its effectiveness on the basis of strict compliance with the UN Charter.

Erich Honecker and Mauric Bishop expressed their deep satisfaction with the course and the results of the visit and of their trustful and comradely talks. Maurice Bishop conveyed to Erich Honecker sincere thanks for the frinedly reception and the outstanding hospitality extended to him and the Grenada delegation accompanying him. He invited Erich Honecker to visit Grenada at a mutually convenient date. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Berlin, 10 June 1982

[Signed]	for the GDR Erich Honecker	for Grenada Maurice Bishop

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH ZAMBIA'S MULEMBA

LD161728 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and the secretary-general of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] of Zambia, Humphrey Mulemba, have expressed their great concern at the dangerous aggravation of the world situation caused by imperialism.

In a talk in Berlin today they stated that the preservation of peace was the most urgent task. Therefore, the arms race must end, effective measures for the limitation and reduction of arms, especially in the nuclear sphere, must be achieved and international conflicts must be solved by peaceful means.

Erich Honecker and Humphrey Mulemba strongly condemned Israel's new, criminal attack on Lebanon. They demanded Israel's immediate withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Mulemba, who is paying an official visit to the GDR, spoke about Zambia's great efforts, and the efforts of the other frontline states and the progressive forces in southern Africa, to oppose the increased aggression of the south African apartheid regime and its policy of threats, blackmail and military intervention. Like Israel, the racist regime was supported in this by imperialism, especially by the United States.

Erich Honecker and Humphrey Mulemba reaffirmed the long-standing and proven close solidarity of the SED and the UNIP and of the peoples of the GDR and Zambia in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and all forms of racism. They stressed their solidarity with the just struggle for the Namibian people, under South-West African Peoples Organization [SWAPO] leadership, for its independence and emphasized the need for the immediate solution of the Namibia problem in the basis of the UN Security Council's Resolution 435.

An invitation, conveyed by Humphrey Mulemba, from President Dr Kenneth Kaunda to Erich Honecker to visit Zambia again was accepted with thanks.

This morning Mulemba laid a wreath at the Memorial to the Victims of Fascism and Militarism in Unter Den Linden and also inspected the GDR frontier at the Brandenburg Gate.

'AGENTS' OF FRG INTELLIGENCE SERVICE DETAINED

AU091859 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- GDR security organs detained FRG citizens Wolfgang and Heike B. for many years of espionage activity against the GDR. The spies committed their crimes on behalf of the Federal Intelligence Service of the FRG. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued.

SECURITY ORGANS DETAIN 'AGENTS' OF FUERCH GANG

AU161443 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 11 June 1982 GDR security organs caught red-handed and detained Berlin (West) residents Angelika Schneider and Horst Bockmann at the Staaken GDR border crossing station and FRG citizen Heinrich Bauer at the Berlin-Bornholmer Strasse border crossing station. As paid agents of the criminal Fuerch gang they intensively participated in preparing and carrying out subversive crimes against the GDR. Working jointly they purposefully abused the generous travel and entry regulations of the GDR and the transit agreement. The Opel "Rekord" with license plates B-AE 6313 which had been specially prepared for the planned crime and a VW with license plates B-ES 724 were impounded. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and arrest warrants issued.

USSR'S GURIY MARCHUK VISITS 15-17 JUNE

Gives Lecture in Budapest

LD152038 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI) -- Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Sciences and Technology, delivered a lecture in Budapest Tuesday in the Soviet Culture and Sciences Centre under the title "Technical-Scientific Progress in the Soviet Union." The audience included Janos Szentagothai, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Gyula Szeker, chairman of the National Commission for Technical Development; Gyula Biro, secretary-general of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society; and other personalities of Hungarian economy, sciences and public life.

Received by Lazar

LD161316 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- Today Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar received Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, invited by Deputy Prime Minister Gyorgy Aczel.

The cordial meeting was attended by the deputy prime minister, Gyula Szeker, chairman of the National Committee for technical development, and Pal Tetenyi, secretary of the government's Science Political Committee. Also present were Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Budapest, and Oleg Chukanov, deputy head of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. [name and title as received]

Meeting With Leaders

LD170736 Budapest MTI in English 0614 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Gyorgy Aczel ended talks with Soviet Deputy Prime Minister and Academician Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the Soviet Scientific and Technical State Committee, here today.

The Rector's Council of Budapest Technical University has conferred an honorary doctorate on Guriy Marchuk, who on that occasion presented an interesting paper on mathematical modelling.

Guriy Marchuk has met leaders of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, was informed of the main areas of scientific and scholarly research and the ways of utilizing the findings.

In talks with leaders of the Hungarian National Technical Development Committee he learned about the ways of financing and planning technical development and about the activities of the committee.

In a final cordial and friendly discussion with Gyorgy Aczel, opportunities of widening the bilateral relations and the miltilateral relations among the socialist countries, and the proposals arising during the visit were reviewed and an aide-memoire signed on defining the main directions of furthering cooperation.

Guriy Marchuk had a pre-departure meeting with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, in the party headquarters. He has had separate talks with Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, Miklos Ovari, secretary of the HSWP CC and Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai.

Guriy Marchuk left Hungary today.

Development Memorandum Signed

LD162048 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] In Budapest at the conclusion of Hungarian-Soviet ministerial talks, Gyorgy Aczel and Guriy Marchuk have signed a memo on the development of multilateral cooperation. The chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, prior to his departure, met Janos Kadar; he was received by Gyorgy Lazar, head of government; Miklos Ovari, Central Committee secretary; and Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier. Professor Marchuk was made an honorary doctor at Budapest University of Technology.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH LIBYA SIGNED

LD162046 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Hungarian enterprises will continue to take part in Libya's investments in the agricultural and food industry, as well as in housing construction and transport development. Also discussed at the session of the two country's Intergovernmental Mixed Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee was the expansion of goods exchange. A protocol on the talks was signed by Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, and Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mabruk, Libyan secretary of public service.

ACZEL MEETS WITH BCP'S BOZHINOV IN SOFIA

LD170226 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 15 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP CC and deputy prime minister, had talks with Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP PC and first deputy prime minister here today. The situation in Hungary and Bulgaria, the activities of the two parties and topical issues in bilateral relations were discussed.

Addresses Dimitrov Conference

LD161412 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 15 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel addressed the plenary of a conference on Dimitrov here today.

Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy prime minister, head of the attending party delegation, has made a speech at the today-opened international theoretical conference, entitled "Dimitrov and Our Age".

He spoke in detail of Georgi Dimitrov's activity in the Communist International. "Dimitrov strove to promote in the several communist parties the popular front and peace policy. The forces must be united with all possible allies to achieve socialism and peace, Dimitrov would say. His teaching has not lost its topicality, which has been corroborated by good and bad experiences and recent decades.

"Half a century has passed since the formulation of the popular front policy. Anti-fascist struggle has offered many lessons for mankind. The threat of a war, the destruction of civilization are still menacing.

"Today -- under of course radically different conditions -- the international communist movement has again got a fundamental task: the prevention of a thermonuclear war. The basic interests of mankind and of the working class fully coincide over this issue. Therefore, the working class, the communist movement can have an alliances policy which rallies all socio-political forces interested in the preservation of peace.

"We consider Dimitrov's activity as the direct realization of Lenin's teaching: Flexibly adjusted tactics are part and parcel of communist policy, and: The concrete problems cannot be solved without the parties' and their leaders' capability of independent orientation and the assuming of responsibility. Consequently, in our opinion, the differences of view over tactical and even some strategic issues are useful provided they manifest a contribution to Marxism-Leninism and responsibility for the common cause.

"We consider as natural the communist parties' endeavour that under their concrete historical conditions they intend to reach socialism in their own particular way. What matters is that they should create socialism. The creative search for ways places enormous responsibility on the seekers. Whether the selection of the road is correct or wrong, it is the affair of not only the party concerned. The successes do good for all of us, yet the failures and defeats do harm to not only the people concerned but to all of us."

"When we too are looking for ways of speeding up development in harmony with the new needs of social progress and the changes in the external conditions and are experimenting with more modern methods, we are guided by the endeavour to make even better and even more attractive socialism, which is being built for the workers. From also Dimitrov we learn Leninian courage and sense of reality and the law that we should always depart from reality and define our policy by analysing the concrete situation in order to realize our goals flexibly and efficiently," said among others, Gyorgy Aczel. [sentence as received]

LOSONCZI DEPARTS ON SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

LD160836 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The president of the Presidential Council has left on a visit to Southeast Asia. Pal Losonczi and his entourage will hold discussions in Burma and the Philippines.

A few minutes after 0800 Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, his wife and entourage departed by air for Burma and the Philippines.

Arrives in Tashkent

LD161746 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi has arrived in the Uzbek capital on his way to Southeast Asia. The president of the Presidential Council will travel on from Tashkent to Burma at dawn Hungarian time, and with the conclusion of his talks there, to the Philippines.

50 SENTENCED FOR WROCLAW STREET DISTURBANCES

LD161820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] In Wroclaw-Fabryczna District, 50 people have appeared before the collegiate court for misdemeanors in the past 2 days under accelerated procedures. They were among the 126 people arrested by the Citizens' Militia for taking part in the street clashes in Wroclaw 13-14 June. They were accused of taking part in illegal gatherings, throwing bottles, among other things, at the forces of law and order and with ostentatious demonstration of antistate attitudes.

The collegiate court sentenced them to fines of from Z3,000 to Z18,000, or to arrest if the fine is not paid. The majority of those punished by the Wroclaw Collegiate Court 14 and 15 June are young people aged between 19 and 21.

KRAKOW COURTS SENTENCE NOWA HUTA DEMONSTRATORS

LD162246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The Krakow Voivodship Prosecutor's Office has announced that collegiate courts for misdemeanors, acting under accelerated procedure, have already examined 58 cases against participants in the incidents in Nowa Huta on 13 June.

Fifty-one persons were fined between Z6,000 and Z20,000, 5 were sentenced to deprivation of freedom and two were acquitted. Two of the 30 people who participated in the attack on the militia headquarters in the Bienczyce housing estate were placed under temporary arrest.

CITIZEN UNREST 'GREATER' THAN OFFICIALLY ADMITTED

PM170957 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jun 82 p 4

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Poland -- the 13 June Demonstrations Were Very Violent in Several Provincial Cities"]

[Text] Warsaw -- A total of 238 arrests, a police station stoned, police vehicles and private cars damaged, barricades set up in the streets and 23 militiamen wounded, including 6 seriously hurt -- this is the official assessment made by PAP of the demonstrations which took place in Wroclaw and Krakow Sunday, 13 June, in connection with the beginning of the 7th month of martial law.

On Sunday night, the agency first reported on "street confrontations...which have been dealt with rapidly and effectively." It now appears that neither of these two adverbs reflects the reality of facts about which there still is no information available except the information which the authorities gave after thinking the matter over for nearly a day.

If PAP reports are to be believed, the Wroclaw demonstration went on for nearly 14 hours. Soon after midday, a procession was apparently formed in a working class district after the end of mass and proceeded toward the bus depot, where the regional interenterprise strike committee used to meet during the summer of 1980. The demonstrators, most of whom were young, apparently placed some flowers under the commemorative plaque set in the depot's outside wall which has since 13 December become a place of pilgrimage in the same way as the Wujek mine pithead in Silesia and the flower cross preserved in Victory Square in Warsaw since Cardinal Wyszynski's death.

After a brief moment of remembrance, most of the demonstrators apparently dispersed, while 500 people stayed where they were despite militia orders. That group apparently kept on growing until the forces of order used tear gas and water cannons.

The demonstrators fled and apparently regrouped at several points in the city, constantly changing position and attacking the militia with bottles, flowerpots and stones. The clashes lasted until 0230 hours Monday and the 120 people arrested in the city apparently included 6 minors and 40 students and secondary school pupils.

It was also after mass that a procession apparently formed in Krakow in the working class suburb of Nowa Huta. The demonstration was apparently led "by a group of young people behaving in an aggressive manner." The police apparently charged after calling on them to disperse and after one of their vehicles had been damaged by stones. Groups of between 100 and 400 people then apparently reformed in various parts of Nowa Huta and at that point barricades were erected using streetcar tracks, trash cans and public benches and a police station was stoned. In the evening another group of young people, also leaving mass, apparently joined the first demonstrators; however, workers leaving the Lenin steelworks apparently did not do so. The militia was apparently "forced to use tear gas."

In Gdansk, however, where a "small" rally had been organized in the morning, there were apparently no incidents.

Intellectuals Call for Lifting of Martial Law

For their part 53 intellectuals have just sent an appeal to the Sejm in which they call for "the lifting of martial law as quickly as possible, the release of all internees, an amnesty for all people imprisoned after 13 December and the start of political discussion with Solidarity representatives." The signatories, who include many professors, a member of the Academy of Sciences, painters, architects, producers, actors, journalists and doctors, also support the proposals made by the church in March in the "Theses on National Accord."

In addition, Solidarity radio, whose broadcasts are still being jammed in Warsaw, has put into operation a new regional station in Gdansk which broadcast for the first time on 8 June. Krakow and Katowice have already had stations for some weeks.

The Opole regional court recently passed summary prison sentences of 3 and 4 years on 3 workers at an industrial bakery who had sabotaged a production line by cutting the electrical circuits. In Torun four students have been given detention sentences of 3 and 3.5 years for distributing pamphlets calling for demonstrations on 3 May. The court stated that "out of consideration for the youth of the accused" it had "passed the shortest sentences" laid down by the martial law provisions for such cases.

Finally, it has been learned that Mr Waszkiewicz, one of the members of Solidarity's Presidium, was interned in a psychiatric hospital for compulsory treatment on 28 May on the decision of the Gdansk court but also at the wish of his lawyers. Mr Waszkiewicz, who was prosecuted for organizing the Lenin shipyard strike on 13 December, was found not to be responsible for his actions because he is suffering from a "manic-depressive psychosis" which must be assumed to date from his arrest.

SOLIDARITY WANTS CELLS TO STUDY GENERAL STRIKE

NC161310 Paris AFP in English 1257 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jun (AFP) -- Solidarity's underground regional commission for the Warsaw region has suspended until further notice all protest actions against the state of siege, including 15-minute stoppages in factories, according to the latest issue of the commission's weekly bulletin. At the same time, the commission called on all of the suspended independent trade union federation's clandestine provisional committees in Polish industry to establish cells to study the organisation of a possible general strike.

The cells would sound out workers to decide when and how to launch such a strike, the commission said.

It explained its suspension decision by saying that, on one hand, the high level of participation in the May 13 strike (70 to 80 per cent in the Warsaw region) was sufficient demonstration that the workers were mobilised, and on the other, the number of arrests, internments, [words indistinct] after the strike was very high.

"The 13th of each month," the commission said, "remains a national day of protest against the state of seige. But we are suspending all forms of demonstration, such as putting lights out and the quarter-hour strike.

"Other decisions will follow on the form of protest to be undertaken."

In Bonn, West German Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Corterier said in parliament that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czrek in New York on Monday and asked that Solidarity's incarcerated leader, Lech Walesa, should be released.

Mr. Corterier's statement was in response to a demand by the Christian Democrat opposition that the government should pledge to work for the freeing of Mr. Walesa.

Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Czyrek were in New York for the United Nations special session on disarmament.

LE FIGARO CITES PLAN FOR END TO MARTIAL LAW

PM170853 Paris LE FIGARO in French 14 Jun 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: 6th Month of Martial Law"]

[Text] Warsaw -- To mark the end of the 6th month of martial law the Military Council for National Salvation has issued a proclamation reiterating the leaders' desire to continue to closely link energetic repression of the "antisocialist forces" with the gradual introduction of structural reforms. The curfew has been lifted in Szczecin and will soon be lifted in Warsaw. Some 257 internees have been released and many suspended associations throughout the country are being allowed to resume their activities.

Thus, 6 months after the 13 December coup, normalization is making rapid progress. That is certainly the impression which prominent party and government members tried to give when they replied to questions from the public on radio all day Saturday. In fact, the broadcast was a fiasco, mainly because of the listeners' lack of eagerness to talk with government representatives.

That failure is symptomatic and clearly shows that after 6 months absolutely nothing has been settled. Martial law has made it possible to solve some problems (increasing anarchy in public life, frequency of strikes and so forth) but it has created others (drop in the profitability of labor, increase in all forms of delinquency and crime). Above all, it has made dialogue, which alone can enable the country to overcome the crisis, even more difficult, if not impossible. The economic disaster is growing, on the one hand, because, although there are no longer any strikes, the workers are working without conviction, and, on the other hand, because the Western sanctions are having a savage effect and causing the closure of a growing number of enterprises. Finally, it is because the military decentralization of decisions reduces to almost nothing the inclination toward economic reform, which is nonetheless vital. Moreover, the aim of martial law was to restore the state. However, despite appearances, it has never been so weak. The citizens are showing growing aversion toward the authorities who have the job of governing them.

The Future

So where are we heading? The future will largely depend on the balance of forces among the five main factions on the Polish political chessboard. These are, taking the two extremes first:

1 -- The dogmatists and the party apparatus who have picked up the scent of repression and, struggling for their own survival, are hostile to any kind of dialogue with a country which, they are well aware, detests them.

2 -- Increasingly broad sections of the population and especially of young people who reject any compromise with a reviled government and who are prepared to create a parallel clandestine state or to resort to all kinds of struggle.

Between those two extremes there are also:

3 -- The country's most authentic representatives, such as the church and a broad section of Solidarity, who are prepared to reopen dialogue, to respect the party's leadership role and to limit Solidarity to its function as a workers' trade union.

4 -- The "centrists" grouped around General Jaruzelski, who want to combine repression of the opposition with a resumption of the policy of reforms and renewal of the system.

5 -- Some party officials who do not believe it is possible to reach a compromise acceptable to the government until the population has been broken.

A Four-Point Plan

The centrists are aware of the situation and know that they themselves will have to hand over power if they do not achieve tangible results in a short time. That is, therefore, finally pushing them to take action. They are being encouraged to do so by the Soviets, who ardently want a rapid appeasement in Poland, mainly to ensure that the Brezhnev-Reagan meeting takes place in the best circumstances, but also for economic reasons.

That is why some very important advisers to the general have drawn up a plan for the next few weeks which is apparently as follows:

-- End of martial law by the end of next month and its replacement by "emergency powers" granted to the government by the Sejm.

-- Amnesty on the occasion of national day on 22 July and release of virtually all internees.

-- Go-ahead for workers' self-management once again.

-- Revival of all trade unions, including Solidarity, at the enterprise level only so as to pursue discussion on the trade union movement's future within the framework of the factory interunion committees.

It is hoped that the plan will be crowned first by the lifting of Western economic sanctions, which would make it possible to set the economy in motion again, and, in an entirely different sphere, by a visit to Poland by the holy father next August -- a visit which would make it possible to set the seal on national reconciliation.

-- Incidents took place in Gdansk and Wroclaw Sunday on the 6-month anniversary of martial law in Poland. But the forces of order rapidly ended them, PAP announced Sunday evening.

The agency specified that "irresponsible groups, clearly stirred up by Solidarity extremists, tried to organize riotous assemblies and to spark off street incidents," but that the forces of order quickly prevented them from doing so.

JIRI PELIKAN REVIEWS 6 MONTHS OF MARTIAL LAW

PM161313 Rome AVANTI in Italian 13-14 Jun 82 p I, Current Affairs and Culture Supplement

[Jiri Pelikan article: "The Unfulfilled Objectives of Jaruzelski's Coup"]

[Text] The recent wars in Lebanon and the Falklands and the almost-forgotten but long-term and perhaps even more brutal ones on the Iran-Iraq border, in Afghanistan and in Kampuchea have rightly highlighted the central problem of peace. In committing ourselves to the peaceful solution of these conflicts, we must not forget another hotbed of international tension: Poland following General Jaruzelski's 13 December 1981 military coup, whose half-anniversary falls today.

These past 6 months provide an opportunity for comparing opinions, interpretations, hopes and illusions prompted by the coup and the reality of the 1982 Polish summer. Six main points emerge:

1 -- The principal thesis of the coup's authors, of their prompters in Moscow and even of certain Western politicians and businessmen was to portray 13 December as a "lesser evil" which prevented the "greater evil" of a Soviet intervention and civil war. Now it can be seen that this "lesser evil" has had the same destructive impact on Polish society as would have been caused by a Soviet intervention.

The renewal process has been completely stifled. For that matter, this was Moscow's principal aim -- the same aim as in August 1968 in Prague, though achieved with different means. Civil war always starts with the splitting of the nation, and this has not been prevented in Poland -- indeed, it began precisely on 13 December, with the unleasing of hatred and repression. The coup has increased the threat of a spontaneous explosion of dissatisfaction and of violence, which could turn into an outright civil war -- with the tragic consequence of a Soviet intervention. The May demonstrations have provided alarming indications of this prospect. It is not an intellectual resistance, as in the other Eastern bloc countries, but real people's resistance.

2 -- Another argument very dear to the Putschist generals and the Soviet leaders (but also to many Western businessmen) was the need to restrain the drop in production by attributing all the blame for the ills of the Polish economy to Solidarity and the strikes. After 6 months of rigid repression, with all production directed by officers and the outlawing of Solidarity, it can be seen that, except in the case of coal, all sectors of industry still display falling production -- and the economic situation gives no hint of recovery, even in the future. If pressure on the market has decreased, this is the result of the frightening price increases, with disastrous consequences for the majority of the population, as confirmed just this week by the PZPR's official newspaper, which admits that a large proportion of workers and pensioners live in poverty. Even General Jaruzelski and his closest aides confided during their lightning visits to Prague, Sofia, Budapest and Bucharest that it will take at least 10-12 years before Poland can renew its economy and begin to pay off its debts. It is true that there is talk in Warsaw of economic reforms inspired by the Yugoslav model, the Hungarian model or even the 1968 Czechoslovak model; but it is not difficult to see that under martial law any line that lacks the consensus of the workers and their trade union is bound to fail.

3 -- We can recall the promises made by the coup's "liberal" spokesman, Deputy Premier Rakowski, during his visit to Bonn: Martial law will be abolished soon; internees will return home and "there will be no return to the situation that existed before summer 1980." This last promise is the only one that has been kept: Poland has returned not to the situation that existed before the Gdansk accords were signed but to the situation that existed many years previously! Indeed, under the Gierek regime, and also under Gomulka, despite the 1968, 1970 and 1976 workers uprisings and the consequent repressions, we never witnessed what we are witnessing now -- thousands of citizens arrested and mass concentration camps. The Warsaw leaders repeat that they have released the majority of internees and we are the first to welcome any positive gesture by the regime; but nevertheless, at least 2,000 remain. Meanwhile, thousands of other citizens -- mainly workers and young people, but also intellectuals and priests -- have been sentenced by military courts to terms of several years' imprisonment under martial law. Unfortunately, not much is said about the other form of repression -- very effective where the state is the only boss: the "verification" campaign during which workers are forced to conceal their thoughts or are dismissed from their jobs without any prospect of finding another, as is now happening to hundreds of journalists.

But not even martial law and repression have led Polish society to the resignation and civil passivity which is the aim of the "normalization." Now the Warsaw leaders confide to their Western interlocutors that it is impossible to talk about an end to martial law and hint that it will last several years. Is this not a confession of the failure of the military coup?

4 -- We also recall many statements by the coup's authors regarding the fate of the chairman of the trade union Solidarity, Lech Walesa: He is in a house, he is not a prisoner, he is negotiating with the authorities, he will be freed tomorrow or next week, he is being treated as a "guest," and so forth. The Putschists' plan was to isolate him from his comrades and aides, to discredit him in the public's eyes by portraying him alternately as "privileged" or "primitive," to involve him in negotiations by offering him an honorary and formal function within the government or the "new" trade union and, above all, by forcing him to speak on television, to use his moral prestige to calm the workers and persuade them to obey, and then to do away with him, as was done with Alexander Dubcek -- following Moscow's diktat -- in Czechoslovakia in 1968-69.

But Walesa has resisted with dignity and courage and has proved himself a real workers' leader. This is why he now risks meeting the same fate as Hungarian communist leader Imre Nagy, who also was interned following the 1956 uprising until 1958, only to be suddenly executed as new tension emerged between Moscow and Budapest, when the Soviet and Hungarian leaders were worried that the people's opposition might find a rallying point and symbol in Nagy. Lech Walesa too is now, both in Poland and throughout the world, a symbol of the people's resistance to the military regime: this is why he will become dangerous to the leaders in the event of another crisis. Despite all the denials and assurances of the various Warsaw leaders, who say one day that Walesa will soon be free again and back at work but the next day deny what they have said, Walesa's life is in danger and his fate is closely bound up with the future of the Polish people and of their peaceful and democratic revolution.

5 -- Since 13 December 1981 the Warsaw leaders have not ceased to claim that the coup was directed not against the trade union Solidarity but only against some "extremist" leaders within it. The trade union has not yet been declared illegal -- as were the journalists' and students' unions -- but only "suspended." The regime is spreading various proposals for the future of the trade union movement in Poland and hints that perhaps it will be possible to achieve a resurgence of the trade union Solidarity with its activity restricted and without certain "radical" leaders. But readers of the Polish press, and even more so readers of the press of Moscow and Prague and the other Soviet bloc capitals, where nothing can be published without a directive from above, will have the impression that everything has already been decided, except that the regime still needs time to prepare the Polish and international public.

The aim of the campaign against Solidarity may be only to discredit it on the political and moral plane so as to deprive it of legitimacy and establish a single trade union, perhaps with more autonomy than in the past but in any case as a transmission belt for communist party directives. The entire European left, and first and foremost the trade unions, must realize that Solidarity's fate is being determined now and that the Polish workers can be helped with a clear and resolute stance that will guarantee Solidarity the role of the left's sole interlocutor, withholding this role from any "sham" trade union created after the coup.

Of course, in clandestineness Solidarity cannot carry the same weight and enjoy the same opportunities for action as it did before. And spectacular actions such as general strikes and street demonstrations have little hope of success. But, rooted in the working class and sensitive to all its aspirations and needs, Solidarity can continue its activity as the "workers commissions" did under Franco in Spain, that is, as defenders of the workers interests vis-a-vis the sole official trade union and as a pressure group vis-a-vis the authorities, which can be forced to make concessions.

6 -- The military coup was also portrayed as a necessity in order to "restore the leading role" of the communist party. After 6 long months the party is not to be felt in the country's public life and the military is still in charge of almost everything, thus creating a political wilderness. This situation worries orthodox elements in Moscow (where, for that matter, some regard it as a possible future solution for the USSR too), Budapest, Berlin and Prague, where Vasil Bilak, the regime's second-in-command and a man close to certain circles in Moscow, has criticized this state of affairs at a closed meeting of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, describing one PZPR leader -- Barcikowski -- as "a rightwing in Poland." Bilak sees no line in the PZPR's policy and regards none of the leaders, apart from Jaruzelski, as trustworthy. Meanwhile, in Prague, Bilak is receiving dogmatic PZPR representatives such as Siwak, who is trying, with Moscow's consent, to impose on the PZPR the same policy of "purges" of "liberals" and "revisionists" as was implemented in Prague after 1968. This outside pressure, together with the internal struggles of the factions, has split the party into fragments and transformed military rule and martial law into a specific form of "real socialism."

These are the main lessons that we can learn from the 6 months of martial law, which must be enough to dispel certain widespread errors and illusions, even within the international workers movement. In this situation it seems to me that the most pressing task for the entire left and for the democratic forces in Italy and Europe is to demand the following:

1 -- The immediate release of Lech Walesa and the other interned and imprisoned Solidarity leaders. This release is necessary not only for humanitarian reasons and for the sake of observance of the Helsinki conference principles, but above all because only Lech Walesa, Solidarity's democratically elected chairman, can start real negotiations with the authorities and control the grassroots to prevent violent and vindictive acts and thus find a compromise solution acceptable both to the government and to the majority of citizens.

2 -- An end to martial law, with Solidarity's return to public life, albeit with certain restrictions and changes agreed between government and trade union representatives.

3 -- A return to dialogue and negotiations among the government, the trade union Solidarity and the church to achieve a political solution to the present crisis.

These points must be demanded by all leftwing and democratic forces in Italy and the West, irrespective of opinions about the origins of the Polish crisis, responsibilities and prospects. To this end we -- as socialist deputies in the European parliament -- have submitted a draft resolution containing these demands, with the aim of strengthening solidarity with the Polish people's struggle; and we urge all Italian political and trade union forces and all Italian citizens to support them. At the same time, we are planning a major debate in the European parliament on the situation in Poland and we propose to hold an international conference on solidarity with the Polish people in the fall.

Of course, it is difficult to make this voice of solidarity heard at a time when hot wars are raging in the Falklands and Lebanon. But it is now more necessary than ever, because it would be absurd to assert the just principle of the peoples' right to determine their own future without foreign interventions and military occupations while at the same time failing to recognize it in the case of a nation of 36 million people that is part of Europe.

It is shameful for all us Europeans that officially declared martial law has existed for 6 months in a country on our continent. We will not cease to denounce it, both now and in the future, until Lech Walesa and thousands of internees and prisoners are free again and until, instead of martial law, democratic and peaceful dialogue and negotiations begin.

LE MONDE CITES KURON LETTER TO SOLIDARITY LEADERS

PM161211 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Jun 82 p 2

[Letter from Jacek Kuron, interned founding member of the Polish Workers Social Self-Defense Committee, to Solidarity leadership members Zbigniew Bujak and Wiktor Kulerski: "You Hold the Golden Trumpet" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Jacek Kuron, one of the founding members of the Workers Social Self-Defense Committee, has written from his prison to Zbigniew Bujak and Wiktor Kulerski, respectively chairman and deputy chairman of Solidarity's Warsaw section, now in hiding, to reply to the call for resistance which they have launched.

The argument between us reveals major differences in our assessment of the situation and the means of acting....

I -- As I understand it, you are calling for the creation of a social movement similar to the one which we called social self-defense before August 1980, in which men from various circles organized to jointly solve the problems facing them. On the basis of that organization, broader initiatives were developed: publishing houses, parallel university courses, and action programs. In my "Proposals for an Action Program" (1976), I advocated complete automony for those groups which were socially and geographically independent. Please forgive me for advertising myself in this way: I simply want to stress how close your idea is to me. It stood the test and made possible August's victory, which is henceforth irreversible. Therefore, I am not very surprised to see that such a concept of resistance should now be widely supported. But the discussion relates to the means of action. They depend primarily on present conditions, which are entirely different from the pre-August 1980 conditions.

II -- I see three vital conditions for the development of a self-defense movement: individuals must be able to take action, their action must have a chance of being effective and the social system in which the movement is created must have at least minimal prospects for development.

The Gierek system fulfilled the first two conditions. His team wanted to be based on social approval and thus prevented the apparatus from exerting excessively strong pressures.

Today the generals and secretaries have decided to reign not only without society's approval but squarely against it. They are basing their power on their capacity to break up street demonstrations, crush strikes, arrest, intern, beat up and shoot people.... For as long as they can they will not budge an inch whatever the pressures. Everything has been said and demonstrated on that subject. The days of illusion are over. It should be added that they cannot meet any demand because of the lack of resources. They will not be able to avoid lowering wages, dismissing people and reducing food rations. Now, there is no social movement which can abandon material demands without feeling that it is jointly administering its country. It will be impossible to contain the econmy's rapid death throes without an authentic social contract....

Under martial law a self-defense movement, or any other movement whose mere existence is intended to gradually change the system, is impossible.

III -- Let us now envisage the birth of massive clandestine resistance. It launches publications, organizes parallel education and, above all, various demonstrations of the people's will. Are those objectives for which people can mobilize despite the dangers? In my view they are not. A mass social movement is always a response to major objectives which can be attained by joint action. It is perfectly possible to complete one's education without such a movement. Publishing activity alone involves a tiny section of society. Demonstrations cannot have any success. They are, of course, very important for boosting morale because they demonstrate the movement's strength; but if that strength only serves to boost morale it gradually turns into impotence.

The Reason for Clandestine Action

At present many people are absorbed by the creation of a mass organization which will look for tasks with a view to attaining the objectives set. The objective which is both the most modest and most widespread relates to normal living conditions. The demands which you are making will not bring them one inch closer any more than other disjointed and local actions will. Clandestine activity will not contribute to that either, because it is only ever a preparation for something. Consequently, unless you clearly state what the resistance should prepare for, you will be left with an organization on your hands and with disappointment, anger and hatred. Hatred will necessarily give rise to terror.

A central leadership can contain acts of despair and aggression within certain limits. It can do so provided that it exists and can effectively establish contacts at all levels. But the central leadership will lose its authority over the movement the day people see that it has no program for tackling the situation. In addition, it should be noted that the activity now being developed naturally leads to the movement's centralization. If Solidarity members, or some of them, try to stem that process, several leadership centers will be created and that will create an ideal ground for provocation in addition to inevitable conflicts.

IV -- You maintain that people can hold out for a long time yet and you refer to history. On that point our assessment of the facts differs. Last year, GNP dropped by 13 percent. This year, if we obtain substantial aid from the East and some credits from the West it will only drop by between 17 and 20 percent (official forecasts). Let us leave aside the fact that there will be no substantial aid from the East and that Western credits are more than doubtful. Let us suppose that the drop is not more than 20 percent. That will be an unparalleled disaster in this history of modern societies -- with economic, social and moral consequences which we are all incapable of imagining.

On what do you base your conviction that the Poles will patiently tolerate such a disaster when, in addition, the government is constantly provoking them by its arrogance and its terror? Do you base it on the patience they have shown since January? Let us gloss over the fact that living conditions are growing worse daily. Let us consider, instead, that the Poles' maturity, on which we agree, is none other than their faith in Solidarity, in other words, in you and in resistence.

The people are containing their despair and their anger because they are involved in the actions to which you are calling them or to which they believe they are being called. They trust you, convinced that you know where you are going and will lead them to victory. They will soon realize that persisting in clandestine activity is the most costly path to defeat. What will happen then? It is, of course, possible that the government might succeed in containing the general explosion. There may be many local explosions, crushed in a fairly violent way. Add to that the physical, social and moral consequences of the economic disaster. We may see our people wiped out even without a foreign intervention. I do not known whether Solidarity can any longer afford defeats. However, I know that we will not avoid them by abandoning the fight.

V -- In organizing Solidarity we, its members, took an enormous responsibility. We will not avoid it by dodging the fundamental decisions. In order to avert the disaster which has been threatening Poland since the introduction of martial law, I am prepared to call on the community to make major concessions. But those concessions have a limit: the establishment of a situation in which the government would negotiate with society and not with itself as embodied in various institutions and individuals. In short, a compromise must be based on a society organized independently of state power.

A program cannot be based on the hope that the generals and secretaries will voluntarily accept a compromise. It must be admitted that force only gives way to force and it must be clearly announced that the resistance will not hesitate to resort to force.

The Use of Force

In my view such a declaration should specify a deadline: "in the fall" for instance or "in the summer." That would be the most effective way of curbing acts of despair and aggression. On that basis all demonstrations throughout the country (lighted candles, minute's silences, collective hunger strikes, localized demonstrations, short strikes) would merely demonstrate the threat and show the movement's ability to take action.

The action announced could of course take the form of an indefinite general strike. But that would give the generals the chance of attacking all centers simultaneously and of taking advantage of their superiority in men and equipment. Unless we first win the complicity of the majority of soldiers and militiamen, the strike will have to be accompanied by a simultaneous attack on all power and information centers in agreement with the minority of the army and militia who side with us. We could also announce that that attack will be launched if there is an assault on the strikers. We could legitimately presume that the fear of an attack would lead the generals and secretaries to take a tougher line, but is there anything but fear which could force them to make concessions? When you say that the resistance will not use force you are misleading them. They will not give an inch because they are convinced of their security.

Of course, the government has opened negotiations on social accord with the Episcopate, but it has only done so to legalize practices which are contrary to any accord. As soon as there is a real threat the Episcopate will stop being a participant and will become a desirable mediator. It should be noted that the Episcopate's moderate proposals seem extremist because they are the only proposals aside from the official ones. As soon as you have emerged as a party to the conflict, they will then and only then become the platform for a realistic compromise. It is true that, when such a compromise has been reached, those who brandished the threat will be pushed to the fringe of reemerging social life. Too bad.

VI -- I am not inciting you to announce that you will attack. Instead I am strongly advising you to organize the movement and an effective information network. It must be clearly specified that that will in no way limit the autonomy of the various links in the movement but will reduce the risk of provocations and rash demonstrations. For the decision to take certain types of action should be strictly reserved to a central leadership.

I am also suggesting that you declare that the resistance will be obliged to use force unless the government heeds society's demands, expressed in various forms, and attempts to save the country from disaster by concluding an agreement with society.

In addition, I advise you to prepare for action among the soldiers and militiamen. You will find attentive ears there. That alone will be a very great threat to the government.

But, above all, it is necessary to draw up a common program which would be accepted by all major members of the resistance. Forgive me for this didactic tone. I know how hard you are working. I know what success you are achieving. But we are in an impossible situation and, even if we have no control over it, we must face it. It is for us to show the way in this seemingly impossible situation.

You did not choose to carry such a burden but unfortunately you cannot avoid doing so. You hold the golden trumpet....

PSYCHOLOGIST DISCUSSES 'PROBLEMS' OF YOUTH

AU161723 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jun 82 p 3

[Marek Rudnicki interview with Prof Wlodzimierz Szewczuk, psychologist at the Jagiellonian University: "Attitudes of Youth: Knowledge Supplies Arguments" -- date and place not given]

[Text] In trying to find out what motivates young participants in street demonstrations, one wonders: Is it an adventure, an attraction, or a diversion from the daily routine? True, such participation is not mass phenomenon, but even the fact that it occurs forces one to see the problem. This was the topic we discussed with Prof Wlodzimierz Szewczuk, prominent psychologist at the Jagiellonian University.

[Question] Without disparaging [demonizujao] the problem, let us start perhaps with the fundamental question: What has happened to our young people recently?

[Answer] To assess the present behavior of young people, we must look for references between August and December because that was the time when young people were shaping their attitudes under the influence of general emotions which, by the way, shaped the attitudes of most people. At that time young people found an answer to the question that had obsessed them even before: how to change reality. It should be borne in mind that criticism of the general situation was building up before August -- young people heard at home that things should change. How? They knew that things should change.

Another point is that young people were shaping their attitudes through motion pictures about the liberation struggle, reading about the generation of Columbuses and drew concrete models from those times. Moreover, they knew that their parents started their lives in an active way, that they built and did something specific. Yet they themselves were almost deprived of all that. An they wanted to be distinguished, too.

And here we reach the point which applies both to what I said before and what I am saying now: The eagerness to excel coincided with the post-August atmosphere. Because of the insufficient social awareness, young people are still unable to draw a line between positive and negative slogans. Thus they take up any idea negating the existing situation. Moreover, young people let others organize and guide them because they believe that the goal of all that is renewal. In a word, they are unaware -- to use Walesa's dictum -- "of what it is all about." They are unaware that it is a game intended to finish socialism. All that seems to be natural, but we must bear in mind the fact that those increasingly getting their say are people who have never been in love with socialism and that their influence on young people is increasingly important.

[Question] December suddenly put an end to such a state of affairs...

[Answer] Exactly. And in many instances 13 December is being regarded as a kind of violence. However, months are passing, the market, even if slowly, is stabilizing, dishonest mechanisms are being successively revealed in places which were supposed to represent pure honesty, and young people find out that things are different. The number of people who are changing their minds is growing, but...

Well, while shaping their opinions, young people are very reluctant to share them, because they think that that would signify breaking ranks. They think that most people have different ideas. Thus, to avoid trouble, they prefer to keep quiet. For the same reason, they do not want to stand aside when explosive situations arise. Thus it is a kind of tactics. On the other hand, while participating in a definite event, they yield to the general atmosphere. That applies to various situations. For example, a few days ago I attended a football game and watched the reactions of the fans. When the referee quite rightly called for a free kick against "their" team, the audience responded with tasteless abuse. Even young women were shouting... In my opinion, they did that because they were carried away by the moods.

I do not want to say that the only participants in demonstrations are those who yield to momentary emotions. Of course, some young people are organized. However, even they do not know what it is eventually all about. They accept the patterns, because -- this should be very distinctly emphasized -- young people are politically rather immature. Above all, they do not understand the mechanisms. Attracted by an idea, they follow it uncritically.

[Question] What is to be done in view of that? How to oppose such adverse attitudes?

[Answer] What is to be done? Young people must be spoken to. However, it must not be a sermon, but a businesslike discussion, point by point, with concrete arguments and conducted in a responsible way, because if the teachers accept the wrong opinions of their pupils, the discussions miss the point.

Recently, there has been much talk about the so-called internal emigration. The "emigre" can frequently see the point of the "other side," but feels frustrated and shuns any commitment. Those people must also be spoken to. They must be told that history must not be watched safely from a balcony, that events will also take some course without them, and if the course is wrong, they will share the responsibility. It is very easy to disavow. On such occasions, my point always is: If you have a grudge against the state, take a look at what you do. It is simple to demand. But it is more difficult to offer something.

The need to "offer" must be instilled at the youngest possible age. Meanwhile, young people are useless even at home. They receive everything without the need to give anything. They are maturing with the idea that this is the way things must be. They have no commitments, they are waiting. And whenever something has not been done for them, they immediately go on strike.

Or let us consider another example. The present average costs of a higher school education totals about Z700,000. Who pays the sum -- the state? No, it is society that pays, or all of us. Thus we have the right to expect the young person to pay it back with assiduous work. But what really happens is that only 40 percent of the country's students pass their first-semester examinations in the first round! After the repeated examinations, that number climbs to 60 percent. Is that assiduous work? But the demands on any occasion!

Returning to the basic topic, what is needed is a conversation -- certainly a long and thorough conversation -- that must calm young people and give them the knowledge of social mechanisms. Knowledge supplies arguments, and unsound emotions can only be opposed with arguments.

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS ATTEND MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

LD161714 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received members of the Presidium of the National Association of Agricultural State Enterprises. Representatives of the enterprises told the premier about the current situation in state agriculture, including the preparations to the approching harvest. They also presented a preliminary assessment of the enterprises' results.

It was pointed out during the meeting that the new economic and financial system makes greater independence possible for the enterprises and releases initiatives which enable an improvement in management efficiency.

Discussing the role of the state sector in the modernization of Polish agriculture, General Jaruzelski expressed the conviction that agricultural production achieved in this sector will continue to be an important factor in overcoming difficulties on the food market.

The meeting was attended by Roman Malinowski, ZSL chairman and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and food economy; and Marian Krzak, minister of finance.

PZPR OFFICIALS ATTEND LOCAL MEETINGS, DISCUSSIONS

Plenum Preparatory Meetings

LD161950 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Party tasks in resolving the problems of the young generation have been discussed in Gdansk at a party voivodship committee plenum. Kazimierz Barcikowski, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and Jan Kabecki, first secretary of the factory committee of the Gdansk shipyard and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, participated in the meeting.

Miroslaw Milewski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, participated in a Poznan meeting with the youth aktiv of the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth]. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski met with the youth aktiv in Lublin.

All these conferences were part of the preparations for the Ninth PZPR Central Commitee Plenum which will be devoted to youth problems.

The situation of the academic milieu was discussed at a press conference at the Supreme Council of the SZSP [Socialist Union of Polish Students]. The conviction was expressed that because of the pluralism as regards ideology and politics of the academic milieu, there ought to be several organizations active within it. They would not only satisfy the political aspirations of the students but would also fulfill social and professional functions without exceeding the framework of the political system.

Barcikowski in Gdansk

LD170154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Many conferences and meetings yesterday [16 June] were devoted to youth affairs. The current sociopolitical situation of the youth and the tasks of the party in resolving the problems of the young generation were discussed at a plenum of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee.

It was stated that a discrepancy between theory and practice, between the potentials created by the political system and the real positions of the youth [words indistinct] of its aspirations have led to a loss of confidence by the young generation in the political line of the party.

During the discussion much attention was devoted to the problems encountered in the upbringing of youth. Kazimierz Barcikowski spoke about it as well. He emphasized that one cannot speak about dropping out of the socialist school and rejecting a socialist upbringing.

Siwak, Wozniak Visit Factories

LD161922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, met this morning in Lodz with the workforce of the (?Alba) cotton industry works and in the afternoon visited the (?Elta) factory which produces transformers and traction equipment where he met party activists of the Baluty District in Lodz. The meetings discussed the problem of young people, housing construction matters, and the need to complete judicial investigations against former prominent personalities and matters concerning youth organizations.

Marian Wozniak, alternate Politburo member, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, visited the Ursus engineering works and Marceli Newetko works in Warsaw. He acquainted himself with matters pertaining to the activity of the works' party organizations, economic results of the first 5 months of this year and the progress of economic reform. He also held talks with party activists of the two enterprises.

Mokrzyszczak in Wloclawek

AU161830 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jun 82 p 2

[Andrzej Twardzik (PAP) report: "Wloclawek: Strengthening Party Ranks"]

[Text] Establishing how the voivodship party organization should strengthen its ranks and regain its strength and social confidence among the inhabitants of the region was the subject of the 9 June plenary meeting of the Wloclawek Voivodship PZPR Committee in Wloclawek. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, took part in it.

It was stressed, both in the report and during the talks, that an essential condition for the party's permanent rebirth is for it to come closer to the daily lives of working people and to create mechanisms making it impossible to repeat the mistakes of the past or to make new mistakes. The unity of party organizations must be consistently strengthened and the principles of internal party democracy strictly adhered to. Getting the party's theoretical base involved in political activity should serve this aim as well. The platform for the rebirth of the party's strength must remain the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the program of the ninth congress and the resolutions of PZPR Central Committee plenums which are based on these principles.

It was stressed during the talks, which were chaired by Krystian Luczak, first secretary of the voivodship committee, that what is important today is that which unites all PZPR members in the difficult activity of leading the country out of the crisis.

It was stressed that there will be in Poland neither a return to the situation before 13 December 1981 nor to the state of affairs before August 1980.

An exceptionally important matter is to make sure that party members fulfill socialist principles and observe moral principles in their daily conduct, such as modesty, honesty, boldness in speaking the truth and an uncompromising attitude toward exposing evil.

Sharp criteria behind appraisals and ideological and political demands have to be applied toward the party apparatus and the leadership echelons, in other words, those circles on whose shoulders rests particular responsibility toward the party and the community.

Speaking during the talks, W. Mokrzyszczak devoted a lot of time to discussing the current sociopolitical and economic situation in our country, with particular reference to the realities connected with restoring the party's authority, unity and strength. Speaking about the economy, he said that the situation is still very difficult, although positive changes in many branches of the economy and in many industrial plants can be observed. These are being caused by our increasingly closer and tighter contacts with the fraternal CEMA countries as well as by the efforts being made by the engineers and technicians to fill the gaps created by the halting or blocking of imports of many raw and other materials from the West. Activities to combat imports have to be widely publicized, for example. The economic reform is being successfully implemented on the whole, although here and there people attempt to wait for decisions "from above" or receive help from party cells (for example with supplies of raw materials), and a lack of independence and efficiency can be observed.

Dealing with matters connected with strengthening the party ranks and the PZPR's regaining its strength, authority and social confidence, W. Mokrzyszczak spoke about the activity of regional party work centers. They are passing their test on the whole. Internal party information is an exceptionally important matter. We must wage a steadfast attack on the views and subject matter broadcast by Western radio stations which are hostile to us. We must also stubbornly fight against the views of the enemies of socialism inside the country. We have clear intentions, we are not deceiving anyone, that is why we can and should try to convince people of the rightness of our decisions and of our program, W. Mokrzyszczak said.

A resolution was adopted which defined how the voivodship party organization should strengthen its ranks and regain its strength, authority and social confidence among the inhabitants of the region.

Rakowski Chairs Health Talks

LD161048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski chaired yesterday's session of the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers. Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski took part.

The Sociopolitical Committee acquainted itself with a report on the state of health of the Polish nation in the period from 1980 until 1981 and examined a preliminary draft program for health protection and social welfare for the period from 1982 until 1985.

It was stated that despite unfavorable demographic changes, particularly the gradual process of the aging of the nation, the state of Poles' health has further improved in the past few years and on the whole does not differ from the state of health of the people of other countries.

The committee also acquainted itself with the proposed principles of the economic reform in the health service. The proposed solutions will be discussed in milieus concerned.

The committee also examined organizational proposals for elections of people's assessors and held a preliminary discussion on the press law.

Kubiak Addresses Historians

LD170218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Ten volumes of documents and materials contributing to the history of Polish-Soviet relations between 1957 and 1982 have been published simultaneously in Warsaw and Moscow. This is the fruit of research carried out by historians, political scientists and archivists in Poland and the Soviet Union. Matters connected with the continuation of the research constituted the main topic of a talk given by Hieronim Kubiak to representatives of the Polish-Soviet team engaged in documenting the most recent history of Polish-Soviet relatons.

WARSAW RADIO INTERVIEWS MILEWSKI ON ROLE OF YOUTH

LD162220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] In Poznan, Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, participated in a conference of the youth aktiv of the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth]. Here is a report by (Rafal Wegierkiewicz):

During a 2 and 1/2 hour meeting the most important socio-political issues of youth were discussed. Representatives of the working class, young farmers, asked, among other things, about problems of remuneration, social issues, and about the housing construction program. Problems concerning promotion of young people in their professional work were also touched upon. It was emphasized that there is a shortage of good sociopolitical literature which fully interprets the most recent developments. After the meeting ended I asked Miroslaw Milewski for an interview:

[Begin recording] [Milewski] I believe that in many cases issues which were taken up by individual comrades and representatives of various circles during the meeting, confirm the fact that we have succeeded in noticing a great number of things. However, they are still broadening our point of view on many issues. I believe that a phenomenon which is interesting and good is an authentic involvement in the cause of making the plenum something which can more broadely involve youth in implementing the resolutions which will be adopted during that plenum.

[Question] Are the intentions of the party and the current program accepted by youth at present?

[Answer] We believe that the majority do accept them. Although a minority -- the minority which voices its protest against authority and which participates in incidents such as those recently in Wroclaw and in Nowa Huta -- is too noisy and, if I may say so, too conspicuous. They cause too many negative comments about the irresponsibility of youth in various social milieus. We believe that, all in all, youth is relying very much on the fact that the party notices their importance and that it will work out a suitable program for making them more active and enabling them to participate in the building of a better tomorrow.

[Question] Is it possible to say that the leadership of the party is aware of this difficult situation of the young generation, especially as far as those (?issues) are concerned?

[Answer] Yes, we are aware. And, indeed, the efforts of the government in particular, but also of the party, are designed to eliminate this difficult situation. There are indeed barriers here. We are counting on the fact that the participation of youth in those issues will make it possible to find solutions to them. This is not an easy process but we do believe that a chance of that sort exists. [end recording]

PZPR LEGAL COMMISSION ASSESSES LEGAL PROFESSION

AU161121 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "The Legal Profession Safeguarding Law and Order"]

[Text] On 9 June, a further meeting of the PZPR Central Committee's Law and Order Commission took place under the chairmanship of Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

The participants in the meeting appraised the sociopolitical situation in the legal profession and discussed complex and important problems concerned with strengthening law and order and the tasks facing the legal circles. This was done on the basis of the report of the Executive Legal Council. The participants were reminded that currently over 3,600 people have the difficult and responsible job of lawyer, either full time or part time. Their average age is high, for it exceeds 55 years. Among these there are 283 lawyers over 70 years old.

From the appraisal that was made during the meeting, it was unanimously stressed that today the legal profession is an essential element in the system of bodies which protect public order, the law and citizens' liberties. Authority in exercising justice and the authority of other legal bodies depends to a large extent on its proper functioning. It was said that the legal profession is also an important opinion-forming element, and the people working in this profession have influence over the way the community's legal awareness takes shape.

Here are some of the most important features and conclusions drawn from the appraisal of the sociopolitical situation in the legal profession: The acceptance by the Sejm of the law entitled "The Law Concerning the Legal Profession" on 26 May is politically significant. The principles accepted in this law cover most of the legal profession's just demands. This concerns particularly the profession's prerogative for professional self-management. This makes the entire legal profession more responsible for fulfilling social, political and economic tasks. Tasks connected with joint participation in protecting citizens' rights and liberties, and above all in shaping and applying the law. This is an expression of the trust which exists in the legal profession and in its sociopolitical maturity.

It was revealed that the legal profession's role in the state today is clearly growing. This not only means that the profession offers legal assistance, but also constitutes a guarantee for democracy and law and order. It was said that the legal profession may and should carry out its important mission to stabilize and normalize the situation in our country to a greater degree than it has done up to now. There is still rather a lot of passiveness and weak activity in this area. It was also stressed that in order to make a proper and honest appraisal of the situation in the legal profession, it is essential to accurately analyze the attitudes and moods which were dominant in the profession after August 1980 and after 13 December. For it is wrong not to notice that vacillation, emotions and a lack of sensitivity to various kind of "events" were dominant among the legal profession during certain periods.

The commission's members agreed with the view of Lt-Gen Florian Siwicki, Central Committee Politburo candidate member, that the tasks which party members and party organizations acting in the legal profession must take up should be further substantiated in the light of the new law -- "The Law Concerning the Legal Profession."

Miroslaw Milewski evaluated the talks as honest, recognizing the complex problems of the legal profession. He stressed the need to abolish the various kinds of prejudices and peculiar divisions still existing here and there, so that all the institutions and cells which protect the law and strengthen law and order may be close to one another and serve great social aims. M. Milewski pointed out at the same time the need to intelligently and consistently eliminate everything which interferes with serving the principles of law and order and social justice. In the case of the legal profession, party organizations and professional self-management bodies can play a meaningful role here.

Later on in the meeting, the participants acquainted themselves with the motivations behind the proposed amendment to the law on the system of courts dated 20 May 1971, and also with the minister of justice's report on the election of people's assessors.

The assessors who are currently carrying out their function in general courts have had their term of office extended twice already, and assessors in labor relations and social security courts have had theirs extended three times. This has a bearing on the correct implementation of tasks by the judiciary and in particular on the correct appointment of judges.

Various aspects of these elections were pointed out, particularly the fact that they prove the principles of people's authority are being implemented.

GOVERNMENT PAPER REPORTS MAY PRODUCTION FIGURES

LD161620 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jun (PAP -- The pace of the fall in production compared to last year's results has continued to decline during May, the RZECZPOSPOLITA government daily said today quoting GUS (Main Statistical Office) figures.

In January-May 1982, industrial production was lower by 8.7 percent than in the corresponding period of 1981, while the respective figure was 10.2 for January-April and 11.0 for January-March.

The January-May production of mining industry was by 9.6 percent higher than a year earlier, while production of manufacturing was by 9.8 percent lower.

However, also the manufacturing industries show ever more distinct signs of recovery. An increase in output on May 1981 was noted in several branches.

Supplies to industry of basic raw and intermediate materials were still insufficient. The most serious shortages affected materials imported from the capitalist countries. Due to problems with supplies, production had to be limited in 323 enterprises (of the total of 3.5 thousand enterprises).

Electricity generation was at last year's level and no limits had to be applied to electricity consumption.

Labour productivity in industry increased by 2 percent.

Polish exports to socialist countries grew by 15.4 percent on previous May, while imports from them increased by 6.1 percent. In trade with capitalist countries, exports grew by 1.7 percent, while imports declined by 30.3 percent.

Employment in the four main economic sectors (socialized industry, construction, transportation and communications, and trade) was 5.3 percent down on May 1981. However, there were 254,000 job openings last May and only 22,000 job seekers.

The average monthly pay (compensation included) amounted to 10,625 zlotys.

As in previous months, supplies of rationed consumer goods were sufficient to meet demand. Shortages were most acute in clothing and footwear (which are not rationed).

The faster pace of increase in the population's spending then in its money incomes and the small growth in its money reserves recorded in May point to an easing of the consumer market and money disequilibrium.

The growth in the population's spending on goods resulted solely from growing prices.

The price increases of 1st Feburary and those effected last year resulted in a big increase in the cost of living. It went up by some 110 percent between April 1982 [as received] and last April. The increase was 3 percent during last April.

Status of Economy

LD162236 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 16 Jun (PAP) -- There are more distinct signs of recovery in the manufacturing industry. Production has increased in the fuel, fine ceremics, paper, clothing and printing industries. In other industries -- ferrous metallurgy, vehicle manufacturing, electrical engineering, electronics, chemicals, wood processing, textiles and food -- production declined in May. But compared with the same period last year the fall was lower than in previous months. Electricity generation stayed at the same level as last year. There were no restrictions in power supply.

In trade with the socialist countries through May this year, exports amounted to Z40.2 billion and imports to Z45.4 billion. Compared with May 1981 exports increased 15.4 percent, while imports increased by 6.1 percent.

Exports to the capitalist countries amounted to Z37.8 billion while imports amounted to Z27.8 billion. Compared with last year, exports increased by 1.7 percent, while imports decreased by 30.3 percent.

From January to May of this year exports to the socialist countries amounted to Z174.5 billion, while imports amounted to Z189.7 billion. Exports increased by 12.2 percent. Imports decreased by 0.8 percent compared with the same period in 1981.

Exports to the capitalist countries in January-May amounted to Z161 billion while imports were Z110 billion. Polish exports decreased by 8.1 percent; Polish imports decreased by 43.1 percent compared with the same period last year.

Average employment in the four public sectors of the economy (industry, building, transport, communications and trade) was down 5.3 percent compared with May 1981. There were 428,500 fewer jobs. Compared with April this year, employment decreased in industry and trade but increased in construction and transport.

On the labor market there continues to be a need for more workers. At the end of May 1982 there were 254,000 vacant jobs. (In April of this year there were 232,000). Fewer people are seeking work. In May there were 22,000; in April there were 27,000.

High wage and social security payments plus an increase in the income derived from the sale of agriculture produce have had an impact on the population's cash income. Compared with May last year it was Z97.9 billion higher this year -- an increase of 61 percent. Expenditures increased by much more, by Z105 billion or 72.4 percent. The rate of increase in expenditures, exceeding the cash income of the population, and the small increase in savings are easing the situation on the market and the monetary imbalance.

PENSION FUND CONTRIBUTIONS NOT TO BE INCREASED

LD161840 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] This year there will be no increase in the financial burdens of the countryside -- taxes, state insurance contributions and contributions to the pension fund.

This information was presented today at a session of the Sejm inter-commission group for food problems. Deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, Eugeniusz Gorzelak, who participated in the meeting, stressed the usefulness of maintaining the operational programs in the food economy sector in the second half of this year as well. In the next period, the usefulness of the functioning of some of those programs would have to be examined.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON REAGAN SPEECH

AU161825 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Jun 82 p 5

[EWA Boniecka commentary: "What Did the Bundestag Hear?"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan commenced his visit to Bonn as part of his West European tour on Wednesday. Many observers consider the Bonn visit as the most politically "delicate." Fully aware of the differences between the approach of Bonn and that of Washington to the policy of detente with the East, these differences being sometimes more apparent than at other times, and also fully aware of the expectations placed on the United States to show good will and a constructive approach to the disarmament talks with the USSR, the President did everything to present himself in the role of a leader bent on arms reduction. Appearing in the Bundestag -- the West German parliament -- on the eve of the Thursday NATO "summit," the U.S. President proposed a reduction in NATO and Warsaw Pact forces to a level of 70,000 men in the land forces and 200,000 men in the air forces on each side. As we know, the Vienna talks have been devoted to the problems behind arms and armaments reduction for 8 years, and there was, and still is, no progress because of the complete differences between the way NATO calculates its forces and the way the Warsaw Pact calculates its forces. The West includes American forces onboard ships around Europe, among other places, in these calculations. So the spectacular, ostensibly "new" proposals by Reagan do not touch on this basic issue. At the same time, and often in one breath, Reagan stressed in the Bundestag the need for NATO to strengthen its conventional forces and advised his allies that the "current economic difficulties" should not lower the planned obligations in this sphere. Expressing his "understanding" for those who wish to put a freeze on nuclear armaments, the President warned against a "unilateral" nuclear armaments reduction by the West. Will such an attitude by Reagan really allay the fears of those West German circles that doubt the sincerity of the President's recent disarmament proposals?

The answer will come when those intentions are put to the test at the negotiating table.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CITES REAGAN 'IRRITATION'

LD161206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 16 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] President Reagan is irritated about the situation in Poland. How could he not be? After all, such experts as Haig, Brezinski and Rurarz were assuring him 6 months ago that it was enough to declare economic sanctions and the Polish Government would at once fall to its knees and beg forgiveness.

Colonel Zielinski writes in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI that Reagan apparently does not read his own American press. Or perhaps he prefers not to read it, especially that press which does not share his views on Poland. However, if he read a certain article on the situation in Poland published in the CHRISITIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, he no doubt felt deeply dissatisfied. This paper stated: Martial law has introduced elements of social calm, order and discipline. Stability of a kind exists on the market and many basic goods of which there was a shortage are now available. Poles have an ensured ration of food, and they do not have to wait in food queues, at any rate not as often as before.

That this great daily noted this fact no doubt deepens the irritability of the U.S. President who realized that despite economic sanctions and restrictions he is slowly but surely losing the battle for Poland, and also that slowly an all-purpose issue for every occasion is slipping away from him as is the opportunity to conceal his own aggressive undertakings with respect to other natjons, or to conceal unsuccessful undertakings among which one has to include his latest missionary trip to West Europe, writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. The President is irritated.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH DISCUSSES USE OF 'POLISH CARD'

LD111538 Warsaw PAP in English 1436 GMT 11 Jun 82

["Playing Polish Card" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 11 June — SZTANDAR MLODYCH writes about using the Polish crisis by foreign forces and about treating it instrumentally in the world political game.

The daily says:

"Our country was to become the main testing ground in the West's global actions. The main line of the U.S. policy was to use the Polish crisis against the USSR on all possible planes: the political, economic, military and ideological ones. The real 'playing up of the Polish card' began.

"Anti-socialist propaganda was intensified. Attacks on the PUWP, on our alliance with the USSR and on the political system were stepped up.

"On the political plane, the satisfaction of 'democratic' strivings of the Polish nation was connected with further development of East-West relations. There was open interference in the policy of the authorities of our country. Demands were made for 'greater freedom' for the political opposition and threats of sanctions when the authorities were taking more firm steps to save the state's crumbling political and economic structures. When 'the Polish card' was consistently played, the USSR was charged with preparing an armed intervention. Arguments for a 'tough course' and anti-detente tendencies were derived from there."

"The declaration of martial law on December 13, 1981 was the least advantageous solution to the light of the West's hopes pinned on the Polish crisis. From day to day, the use of the 'Polish card' in the global game against socialism and in political confrontatin with the USSR became an ever more difficult task. Many a time in the period before December 13, 1981, the West demanded that 'the Poles solve their issues by themselves, not believing much in the feasibility of this postulate. When this solution, the least probable in calculations, became a fact, feverish attempts were made to adapt the political line to the new situation."

"Those who approve of the anti-Polish campaign and of 'revanchist steps' against our country, those who back the U.S. latest efforts to totally oust Polish coal from Western markets, thus showing how one can make a lot of money on the poor if an opportunity arises, those who at the same time call on our society to offer further resistance, to stage strikes and demonstrations and who unfold prospects for revising the post-war order in Europe guaranteeing our frontiers, they are already not a political opposition. They are simply advocates of an alien interest, an anti-national opposition.

"'The Polish card' falls out of the West's hands. The prospects for political stability and social accord within Poland are increasingly real. The background of many actions was exposed, the sources of inspiration and the ways of 'using Polish (?ideas)' for not Polish goals were disclosed during a sharp political and propaganda struggle whose arena became our society," SZTANDAR MLODYCH said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

AU161346 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jun 82 pp 1, 7

[Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic on 6 June in Warsaw]

[Text] In connection with Israel's aggression against Lebanon, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic has issued the following statement:

On 5 June, Israeli armed forces made a land, sea and air attack on Lebanon and are continuing their felonious military action, to which the civilian population is falling victim, including women and children. This massed attack constitutes a further act of Israeli aggression against the Arab states, and against the territorial sovereignty, inviolability and integrity of Lebanon.

The aim of this invasion is to liquidate the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, to break up their political and military organizations, to terrorize the Arab nations and to impose on Lebanon the Israeli-American policy of diktat from a position of strength and separatist solutions in the spirit of the Camp Daivd agreements, which negate the unshakeable rights of the Palestinian people.

Israel's aggression is a violation of the basic norms of international law and the principles of coexistence between nations and is a cynical challenge to the United Nations. This is shown not only by the fact that part of Israel's armed forces went through Lebanese territory under the control of UN interim forces [UNIFIL], but also by the fact that Israel arrogantly ignores the recent Security Council resolutions calling for an immediate end to the aggression and the withdrawal of Israeli forces in Lebanon.

Israel's attack on Lebanon and the Palestinians had been prepared for a long time. It was preceded by savage bombardments of Beirut and other Lebanese cities in April, May and the beginning of June this year. Obviously, Israel could not pursue such a policy of aggression and terror toward the Arab states and people without the support and consent of its imperialist protectors.

Expressing the Polish community's deep indignation, the Government of the Polish People's Republic firmly condemns this new war by Israel against the Lebanese and the Palestinian nations and the aims Israel is trying to achieve by it. The government demands an immediate halt by Israel of military action and the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon. The continuation of aggression poses the threat of increased military action in this region, with sinister consequences for world peace.

Poland expressed its solidarity with the victims of this barbaric aggression and will continue to act consistently to achieve a full and just solution to the Middle East conflict, which takes the rights and interests of all the states and peoples in this region into consideration.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY REPORTS CZYREK TALKS IN NEW YORK

LD161302 Warsaw PAP in English 1119 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 16 June -- Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek concluded his visit to New York yesterday. During the past ten days the Polish minister held meetings with 22 prime ministers and foreign affairs ministers. On Monday he had a talk with the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the ZYCIE WARZAWY correspondent reported from New York..

Evaluating the course of that talk with ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent, Minister Czyrek stressed the constructive character of the talk marked by the desire to develop mutual relations. Turning to more general issues, Poland's foreign minister said that after the round of talks he had held with politicians from all over the world it would be fully unjustified to speak about Poland's political isolation. Apart from the talk he had held with the U.S. secretary of state, all other meetings planned beforehand have materialised. In addition to Chancellor Schmidt, talks were held with the prime ministers of Denmark and Finland, foreign ministers of Belgium, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Bangladesh and of other countries, wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY in an article by its special correspondent Karol Szyndzielorz.

Jozef Czyrek also held talks with delegations of parliamentarians from European countries, ZYCIE WARSZAWY went on.

At the minister's news conference at the Polish Consulate General in New York, said Szyndzielorz further, the principal attention was focussed on Poland's economic prospects or, strictly speaking, Poland's ability to repay her debts. Minister Czyrek told newsmen that Poland had no intention to declare insolvency. She wants to pay off the debts but she needs help to be able to set in operation the full production capacity of her industry.

Talking to ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent last Monday night, Minister Czyrek characterised the to date course of the U.N. special session on disarmament. In the ministers opinion, the session was overshadowed by momentous political events occurring outside New York and the United States. This is why, up to the moment Minister Gromyko took the floor, the session appeared to be lacking in dynamic.

But what happened in New York over the past few days generated encouragement for those peace movements which have sprung up practically all over the globe. Minister Czyrek believes that the session has fulfilled its purpose also because it helped the two big powers to rejoin the broken threads of their dialogue, was creating situations which called not only for the demonstration of patience but also of many new initiatives. This affects the mood of the session and shows how much is still to be done in field of disarmament.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT COMMITMENT

LD161406 Warsaw PAP in English 1112 GMT 16 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 16 June, (PAP) -- "That Poland does not close her eyes on disquieting phenomena, that despite the enormity of issues which we must solve on our domestic scene, we are and wish to remain an active factor of disarmament and world peace, is evidenced by Monday's speech of the Polish foreign minister at the 2nd special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York," stated the PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU in a comment today.

"Beside an in-depth analysis of the current threats to security and peace, the U.N. speech of the Polish chief diplomatic executive contained many concrete proposals which,if implemented, can save the future generations from the disaster of war."

TRYBUNA LUDU went on:

"Particularly noteworthy is the motion concerning the protection of international cooperation from confrontational elements. For it is this cooperation which was elevated by the Helsinki act to the rank of one of the basic principles of European security. That is why Poland is launching today the idea of building economic confidence and a system of economic security which would prevent the use of economic pressure for political ends, and which, in international economic relations would secure the observance of the principles of equality, sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs, and this provides that idea with broader significance that goes also beyond Europe.

"There can be no doubt that Poland's voice at the U.N. forum also this time, similarly as 4 years ago during the 1st disarmament session, has reaffirmed Poland's resolution to carry that cause into effect."

SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD132108 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 June (PAP) -- A visit by a delegation of the Syrian-Polish Friendship Society headed by the society's president and member of the national leadership of the Socialist Party of Arab Rebirth (Ba'th) Supeyman Kaddah [name as received] ended to visit to Poland today.

The delegation was received by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Polish Foreign Ministry, Tadeusz Olechowski.

The Syrian guests visted Warsaw, Krakow and Katowice.

They also held talks with the board of the Polish-Syrian Friendship Society and its president Professor Edward Wiszniewski, in the course of which a programme of implementing the cooperation agreement between the two societies in the years 1983-84 was signed.

The programme provides for maintaining contacts and cooperation by each of the societies respectively with Syrian students (?in Poland) and Polish specialists in (?Syria), expositions presenting the life and achievements of the two nations and the exchange of information materials. Reciprocal celebrations of national holidays and anniversaries will be organized in both countries.

CEAUSESCU, SADDAM HUSAYN BEGIN TALKS IN BAGHDAD

AU162005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On Wednesday, June 16, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met with Saddam Husayn, secretary-general of the Regional Command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, president of the Republic of Iraq.

On the occasion, the two party and state leaders had a first exchange of views on bilateral and international questions of mutual interest.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn were highly appreciative of the Romanian-Iraqi top-level dialogue, highlighting its great importance for the promotion and deepening of the friendly Romanian-Iraqi relations, as well as their deep significance in the sphere of international life.

The interview passed in a warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding.

Delegations Announced

AU162007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jun (AGERPRES) -- Official talks started in Baghdad on June 16 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Saddam Husayn, secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, president of the Republic of Iraq.

The talks are attended by:

For Romania -- Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Minister of foreign affairs, Ion Stanescu, minister, head of the Department for Construction Abroad, Ion M. Nicolae, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, head of the Department for International Economic Cooperation, Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, adviser to the president of the republic, Marin Nedelcu, adviser to the president of the republic, other officials.

For Iraq -- 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president of the republic, Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Na'im Haddad, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, chairman of the National Assembly, secretary-general of the National Progressive Patriotic Front, Sa'dun Ghaydan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister, 'Adnan Khayrallah, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of defence, Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of trade, Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, secretary-general of the Revolutionary Command Council, Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs, other officials.

MARCHES, RALLIES CALL FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT

AU161035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jun (AGERPRES) -- The events devoted to peace and disarmament are becoming wider and wider in Romania. Starting the middle of June Bucharest and other localities have hosted the first marches of peace for the year, reminding of the ample manifestations of the kind organized in the fall of 1981. Thousands of working people have united their voices to declare for a safeguarding of the sacred right to life, peace and freedom, against the arms race and of the threat of a devastating nuclear war.

The March organized on June 15 in one of the six districts of Bucharest was participated in by over 20,000 people. Impressive masses of people crossed two leading arteries of the Romanian capital city (Soseaua Mihai Bravu and Soseaua Iancului) bringing together working people from such important enterprises as "Zlectroaparataj," "Metalurgica," "the computer enterprise" and from certain design institutes in the area. They headed for the large "23 August" Stadium where a civic rally devoted to peace and disarmament unfolded.

The same day some twenty thousand miners of Valea Jiului, students and pupils, housewives also got together for a march.

Many inhabitants of Govora town participated in an impressive march for peace and disarmament.

During the civic rallies in which the marches of peace concluded the speakers asked that an end be put to the arms race and that a firm passage be made towards concrete disarmament measures. At the conclusion of the meetings the participants in the rallies endorsed the texts of motions addressed tc the UN special session.

PAPER CALLS FOR ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

AU161047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 16 Jun 82

["Israel's Military Actions Must Cease Completely, Israeli Troops Must Be Withdrawn From Lebanon At Once" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jun (AGERPRES) -- An article carried by paper SCINTEIA of June 16 under the above headline, reads among other things: The Romanian people is deeply worried about the evolution of the serious situation brought about by Israel's aggressive actions in Lebanon. In spite of the energetic protests of numerous states, of the largest circles of the world public opinion, the invasion and the aggressive acts go on. Israeli troops' immediate and unconditional withdrawal was not yet started and they still occupy a considerable part of the national Lebanese territory. Moreover, although a ceasefire has been agreed upon, the Israeli forces further expand their military operations against Lebanon and the Palestinian people.

As known, the Romanian Government has disapproved and condemned in all firmness that serious aggressive action, considering it to complicate ever more the tense situation in the Middle East, and once again leave no chance for the achievement of a global, durable and just peace. Nobody and nothing can justify the encroachment of the territorial integrity of an independent and sovereign state, the serious disregard of the principles which should govern inter-state relations. Starting precisely from the need to observe unflinchingly the international laws and, at the same time, from the vital interests of the so hard tried peoples in that part of the world, socialist Romania, the Romanian people called to reason, to political lucidity, declaring for the immediate cessation of Israel's military actions and the undelayed withdrawal of its troops within the limits of the international frontier set between the two countries by the 1949 truce.

Reasserting this firm, consistent stand, President Nicolae Ceausescu disapproved, in the speech he delivered at Arad civic rally, Israel's military actions in Lebanon, against the independence of Lebanon and of the Palestinian people, asking for "the immediate cessation of military actions, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the resolution of the questions in the Middle East by means of negotiations, by ensuring the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, by the foundation of an independent Palestinian state and by securing the independence and integrity of all states in that region."

Such a course is dictated by the interests of all the peoples in that zone and by the general interests of the cause of peace in the world. It is obvious that the prolongation of military operations, under any reasons, the continuation of Israel's military actions against Lebanon and the Palestinian people bring about the aggravation of the conflict, generate the threat of its extension, of new implications -- which could bear most serious international repercussions, place in great danger peace and quiet in that zone and all over the world.

That is precisely why it is necessary for each nation to avoid any actions which should lead to the prolongation of military operations, that the ceasefire should be strictly observed. The mankind's conscience can not admit the infringement of Lebanon's national independence and sovereignty, the blood shed of the Lebanese population and of the Palestinian people.

In this respect, the Romanian Government expressed worry about the continuation of Israeli forces' military actions in Lebanon and against the Palestinian people, has again addressed to Israel, condemning firmly its military actions against Lebanon, demanding their total cessation and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from that country, emphasizing that any furtherance of these operations would lead to extreme tension on an international plane.

Declaring firmly for the undelayed cessation of military intervention and the undelayed withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, for a total and immediate ceasefire, public opinion in Romania reasserts its conviction that, working by means of negotiations, really willing to remove the hotbed of conflict which has been obtaining for so long in Lebanon, it is highly possible to reach a global and durable solution, in keeping with the interests of peace, security and understanding all over the world.

GNA DELEGATION RECEIVED BY FRG PRESIDENT CARSTENS

AU162011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jun (AGERPRES) -- The delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, led by Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, who are paying an official visit to the president of the Federal Republic of Germany, were received by Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany.

On the occasion, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, President Karl Carstens and his wife, Veronica Carstens, were conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the West German people wishes of progress and prosperity.

Thanking, President Karl Carstens requested that Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed a message of salute and his feelings of friendship and valuation, and the Romanian people wishes of welfare and progress. He recalled with pleasure his visit to Romania last autumn, the productive talks he conducted with President Nicolae Ceausescu, the friendly and hospitable reception extended to him by Romanian people.

During the talks, the good relations were highlighted between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany and the joint wish was expressed to further work to intensify the Romanian-West German cooperation in various domains of mutual interest, for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world over. Current questions of the international political life were also approached with emphasis on the necessity to further promote a policy of detente, understanding and cooperation, to work for the adoption of concrete measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, so as to ensure the peace and quiet of the peoples in Europe and throughout the world.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

The same day, Nicolae Giosan had interviews with Friedrich Zimmermann, deputy chairman in Bundestag of CDU/CSU, and with Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, secretary of state at the federal chancellory, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party.

POPESCU CALLS ON ZHIVKOV, TODOROV IN SOFIA

AU162011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jun (AGERPRES) -- During the interview Todor Zhivkov had on June 16 with heads of the delegations participant in the "Georgi Dimitrov and the Contemporary World" international theoretical conference he was conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes from Nicolae Ceausescu by the RCP chief delegate.

Thanking, Todor Zhivkov requested that warm greetings and best wishes be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu.

The same day, the RCP delegation led by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, had an interview with Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, reference was made to the steadily upward course of the relations between the two parties, states and peoples, and stress was laid on the determination to work for the continuous development of their friendship, collaboration and manysided cooperation.

During the morning session of the conference, Dumitru Popescu delivered an exposition which was received with special interest by the participants.

GERMAN-LANGUAGE WEEKLY RECEIVES MERIT AWARD

AU162010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jun (AGERPRES) -- The KARPATEN RUNDSCHAU German-language weekly which comes out in Brasov was awarded the order "Cultural Merit", first class, on its 25th foundation anniversary, for its contribution to the implementation of the RCP policy of building the multilaterally developed socialist society, to the consolidation of the fraternal unity of all working people in Romania, whatever their nationality.

The high distinction was awarded to the editorial staff of the weekly during a ceremony held in the town of Brasov on June 16.

The message President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to the editorial staff was read during the ceremony.

The message shows among other things:

The foundation and the entire activity of KARPATEN RUNDSCHAU -- mouthpiece of the Brasov County party committee and people's council -- are illustrative of the rectitude of the national policy inflinchingly promoted by our Communist Party in all domains of social life, of its care and steady concern to provide all conditions for the plenary assertion, on an equal footing, of all citizens of the homeland, irrespective of their nationality. I assess that, besides the other German-language newspapers, reviews and publications brought out in Romania in more than 100,000 copies per issue, the KARPATEN RUNDSCHAU weekly has carried on productive actitity and made an outstanding contribution to the promotion of friendship and brotherhood among the Romanian, German and other nationality working people, to the consolidation of the unity of the entire people in the work and struggle for the socio-economic development of the country. Acting with the means specific to the press, the weekly militates actively for the translation into face of the party policy of socialist construction, of raising the material and spiritual standards of the people, of moulding the new, advanced man of our society, educated in the patriotic, revolutionary spirit, inspired by the lofty ideals of socialism and communism.

Pointing to the tasks and responsibilities incumbent on the press all over the country in its current development stage, the message shows that KARPATEN RUNDSCHAU must unswervingly develop love and profound attachment of all the country's sons, regardless of their nationality, to the socialist homeland, their consciousness of the fact that only here, in the country where they were born and live, can they attain, in full freedom and dignity, their loftiest ideals and aspirations after progress, welfare and peace. At the same time, the weekly must firmly fight, according to the RCP ideology, the retrograde mentalities, the nationalistic and chauvinistic conceptions, any manifestation detrimental to the interests of free and equal assertion of all the country's citizens, whatever their nationality, to the cause of friendship and brotherhood among the working people.

STAMBOLIC SPEAKS ON NONALIGNMENT ON CYPRUS RADIO

LD161406 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Nicosia, June 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is very concerned over the armament race and the increasingly stronger bloc pressures on independent and particularly non-aligned countries, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic has stated on Radio Cyprus.

Stambolic pointed to the growingly frequent threats with force and to open military interventions and set out that the bloc policy is the source of the disturbing international situation.

"It is precisely for this reason that we attach exceptionally great importance to the coming non-aligned summit, convinced that there is no way out of the world crisis without a forceful affirmation of the principles of non-alignment", he said. Stambolic also underlined the need for the non-aligned to strengthen their action unity and reaffirm their role in world affairs.

On the Cyprus radio programme devoted to Yugoslavia, Stambolic highly assessed cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cyprus, particularly within the movement of non-alignment. Stambolic recalled that the foundations of cooperation between the two countries were laid by Tito and Makarios and that the cooperation continued after Kiprianou became Cyprus president. Stambolic stressed Yugoslavia's support to a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the independence, unity and non-aligned status of Cyprus.

"Such a solution is in the interest not only of Cyprus but also of peace and security in the Mediterranean", Stambolic said.

HODZA ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO TUNISIA

Departs Belgrade, Talks Planned

LD161206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0956 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 16 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia Member Fadilj Hodza left today, Wednesday, morning on an official and friendly visit to Tunisia at the invitation of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

The talks between Fadilj Hodza, President Bourguiba and Premier Mzali and other Tunisian leaders, beside bilateral relations, will also encompass major international political and economic questions facing the world today.

The two sides will particularly discuss preparations for the seventh summit of non-aligned countries and their further joint activity, Israeli aggression on Lebanon, support and assistance to the Palestinians and cessation of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Arrives in Tunis

LD161826 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1658 GMT 16 Jun 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, June 16 (TAP) -- Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza arrived here Wednesday morning on an official three-day friendly visit, at the invitation of President Bourguiba.

In a press statement Fadilj Hodza said that the current tense international situation demanded that Tunisia and Yugoslavia work actively together with other nonaligned countries and all democratic forces, for the settlement of complex world problems and help fulfill the aspirations of the peoples to live in peace and to build freely their future. Hodza added that he will discuss with Tunisian officials all issues and problems and more particularly the hotbeds jeopardizing seriously world peace and stability. He pointed out that his country paid special attention to the activity of the nonaligned in view of the 7th conference of heads of state and governments of nonaligned countries, the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the assistance and support extended to the Palestinian cause as well as the stopping of the war between Iraq and Iran.

Discusses Cooperation with Mzali

LD161836 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 16 Jun 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, June 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Tunisia wish the movement of non-alignment to take an active part in the settling of numerous conflicts and wars in the world. The nonaligned should do all to halt the present negative trend in international relations. This was said today, Wednesday, in talks between Presidency of Yugoslavia Member Fadilj Hodza and Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. Fadilj Hodza today arrived on an official visit to Tunisia at the invitation by President Habib Bourguiba. Fadilj Jodza and Mohamed Mzali condemned the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and voiced full support of the Palestinian people and its struggle for its rights and existence.

They emphasized that the situation in the Mediterranean should develop towards ensuring the region turns into a zone of peace and cooperation.

In the exchange of views on the forthcoming seventh summit of the nonaligned countries Hodza and Mzali said that [words indistinct] should concentrate on urgent international problems and make its utmost contribution to improving international relations and [word indistinct] peace and cooperation in the world.

Fadilj Hodza and Mohames Mzali underlined that relations between Yugoslavia and Tunisia are developing well and that both countries wish their bilateral cooperation to be expanded, especially in the economic field. They pointed to the possibility for Yugoslav enterprises to participate in the implementation of the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan of Tunisia. This plan, the hosts said, sets very ambitious targets in the domain of social and overall development of the country. Several Yugoslav enterprises are currently working on projects in Tunisia.

PLANINC 17 JUNE ECONOMIC REPORT TO SFRY ASSEMBLY

LD162108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, will speak tomorrow before the delegates of both chambers of the Yugoslav Assembly in connection with the discussion of the starting foundations of the long-term economic stabilization program.

The starting foundation of the long-term economic stabilization program give us an opportunity and commit us -- proceeding from the principled stands and assessments of the deep-seated causes which brought about disruptions in the social reproduction trends -- in a creative way, realistically and as practically as possible, to give purpose to our tasks so as to be able to provide an answer for a way out of the existing very difficult situation and to open up realistic prospects for material and overall social development, Milka Planinc says at the beginning of her report. We will be fulfilling our tasks in conditions of very disrupted relations in the international community -- of which we are a part -- without the prospect of the causes of these disruptions being eliminated quickly. The reasons for these disruptions are deep-seated, and prospects for their being resolved in any serious way are modest. This means that we shall be implementing a stabilization program under the real pressure of these circumstances, that we must take this into account, and that we must seek ways and means of surviving and of developing in the world such as it is, without the illusions that what we should like and what would be in the interest of the whole of mankind will come soon.

It is obvious that we reacted slowly to the changes and disruptions in the world economy. In terms of its development and in terms of the structure of its economy, Yugoslavia ranks among the countries on which the developments in the world economy had an adverse impact. During this decade we in fact suffered an enormous economic blow. We paid tens of billions of dollars additionally for the same imports, such as technology, crude oil, raw materials and so forth.

The circumstances, both external and internal, require realism to be introduced into our economic and development policy. There is before us a difficult phase of development which requires intensified efforts and denials by all protagonists of social reproduction. This is a phase in which the whole society must adapt to realities -- so spend less than it produces. In this situation the activization of all potential possibilities of our society, both material and those inherent in the system of socialist self-management, are of the greatest importance.

The report goes on to say that the starting foundations of the long-term economic stabilization program do not change the strategic orientations of our country as established by the 1974 Constitution, the law on associated labor and by the political documents of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses. In a concise and well-argued way they make a critical assessment of the present situation, and seek a way out of this situation through more determined efforts of the whole of our society in order to implement in practice our strategic orientations.

In their substance the starting foundations are the reaffirmation of the strategic orientations of our society, which was obviously necessary in view of the dangers into which we have been led by uncontrolled developments during the past few years, by the increasing gap between principled orientations and by what is happening in practice.

The LCY Central Committee endorsed the starting foundations, and the 12th LCY Congress will surely help our whole society to be resolutely and permanently mobilized in implementing the long-term stabilization program.

In keeping with their constitutional position, the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council have enormous responsibilities regarding the business concerning the concretization of the long-term stabilization program, and in basing their work in all the areas of social life on the sound principled orientations of the starting foundations. In this respect, special emphasis must be placed on the role of the SFRY Assembly as a part of the totality of our delegate system and of the Federal Executive Council as the executive organ of the assembly. Standardization in approach and efficiency in their practical application can be attained only through the synchronised functioning of the delegate system ranging from the grass roots to the federation, and by constantly establishing harmony between strategic orientations and concrete and practical action of all the factors in our society.

Through an analysis of the causes of the disruptions which have arisen, and through the determination of ways out of this, it is important to pinpoint the key areas from which a long-term stabilization program must proceed.

The current disruptions appeared (and the 10th LCY Congress documents warned us of this in a well argumented manner) in the surplus of labor alienated from the producer. As the inevitable conclusion from this, it follows that the further development of self-managment and the long-term program of stabilization is an integral process.

I stress this in particular because our society must and can get out of this present situation. However, if we do this in a way which fails to ensure the concommitant linking of the producer to the surplus of labor, the linking of decisions on the distribution of income with those who create it, then once again we might create the illusion that through administrative measures we are "settling" the situation, and then fall into new and even more serious disruptions after this. This is, after all, happening despite the appraisals and warning of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses.

A precondition for this is that through the practical relations and measures which we are undertaking in the long-term stabilization program, we should resolutely make a break with the situation whereby some subjects in economic policy adopt the material decisions while others bear the consequences: that is, in which negative consequences are socialized. We must resolutely get out of this irrational situation in which it is difficult to identify the responsibility for adopting economic decisions.

The present indecision in society between the orientation toward order being brought about by state organs or toward the strengthening of self-management can only be overcome through further decisive orientation toward the strengthening of self-management institutions.

This primarily concerns the basic organizations of associated labor -- both in adopting decisions on the control of social means and in strengthening their responsibility for the consequences which are brought about by decisions adopted in this way; this by no means diminishes, of course, the economic functions of the state and responsibility of the organs of sociopolitical communities in accordance with their constitutional competence.

It is not without reason that the starting foundations lay strong emphasis on the need to liberate the operation of economic laws. Self-management and administrative, voluntaristic intervention in production relationship do not go hand in hand. The basic organizations of associated labor and their associations can only operate rationally on condition their work is measured by the objective criteria of those who need their work, which is verified in the internal and external markets. The starting foundations believe that through administrative involvements, from the municipality to the republic and federation, we have distorted and disrupted much in this sphere, even to the extent that now there is no real objective criterion as to what is productive and what is not.

Of course, in this connection it should not be thought that the position of the producer should be left to spontaneous market activity. The further development of self-management directs producers toward the "association of free producers", which means toward their linking-up and organization with a view to overcoming spontaneous market activity. However, at this same time this means imposing the criteria of objective economic laws on the work of every basic organization of associated labor, and not administrative, voluntaristic mediation in relations between them.

Spontaneous activity of the law of value and other market laws is corrected and restricted by the system of self-management social planning. However, in order to be brought into line with our system and that role which is defined in the starting foundations, the hitherto practice in planning must be fundamentally altered.

Milka Planinc stresses that the basic category of planning must be income. In this context and in the context of forthcoming changes and additions to the plans, we must consistently implement the system in the sense that we must plan the conditions and foundations for realizing and increasing income [words indistinct] people to determine the joint policy of economic and social development.

From the point of view of the quality of planning at the level of the federal economy, it is most important for the coordination of plans to include that part of the value of the gross social product whose realization (?involves those basic organizations of associated labor which, in view of) the existing structural characteristics of the Yugoslav economy, determine basically through their production the coordination of the channels of social reproduction as a whole and ensure the unity of the Yugoslav economic space. Without this we cannot ensure either rational exploitation of our resources of optimalization of production and the reduction of casts, which are a precondition for export competitiveness. We are dealing here with the way reproduction is determined and the unity of economic interests, for example, between metallurgy and the metal-processing industry, basic and processing chemical industries, tourism and the food producers, and so one. It is not a case here of singling out certain development priorities, but rather what constitutes the Yugoslav process of production and what emerges as necessary for linking-up in Yugoslavia.

The starting foundations lay particular stress on the role of the plan in developing large-scale systems and in facilitating the development of technology.

In connection with everything I have said so far on planning, it is also necessary to reexamine the number of material balance sheets and the way we have used them so far in planning. They should not be allowed to go beyond the function of a basis for analysis, documentation and information in the service of planning, for the function of normative instruments of these balance sheets is not characteristic of our system.

When talking about social negotiations and self-management agreements we must shift the accent from pressure aimed at their formal conclusion to their reality and to responsibility for their implementation. This also implies the precise determination of the material and social responsibility of the participants. In all this, social negotiations and self-management agreements must express real interests and must be placed at the service of economic and market laws, criteria and relations, instead of playing the role of substitute.

A special demand, the speech goes on, concerns the changing of attitudes toward realistic planning because unrealistic and inconsistent goals and tasks [word indistinct] attempts to ensure planned proportions through administrative measures which in essence constitute tyranny over economic activity. The discrepancy between former plans and their realization is well-known [words indistinct] of our plans confirms the situation in the realization of the current medium-term plan. In the first place, this plan has not even been brought into action in essence, as certain of its important tasks set out in the third part have not been realized. Moreover, a number of agreements could not be achieved, primarily those of material content.

The greatest imbalances are in relations with foreign countries. One of the most important reasons for the state of affairs as regards indebtedness abroad is the fact that decisions on raising loans are made [words indistinct] for the largest investments exclusively, [words indistinct] organization of associated labor, and that loans are raised without respect for the basic principle that only those who can ensure funds to repay a loan through increased production for export may raise such loans abroad. The real state of affairs in this respect is now such that the proportions valid in the current medium-term period are based on the supposition that a certain volume of additional accumulated funds would be secured by raising loans abroad in the present plan period. In the meantime it has been shown that the true possibilities for securing credit abroad are considerably short of what had been hoped in regard to those countries for which such calculations were based. When one examines, on the other hand, our overall obligations for repayment of principles and interest abroad which fall due in that period, and if one adds to this the inevitable reduction of the existing short-term loan, then the overall obligations for repayment of annuities in the convertible currency area considerably exceed the possible income from new loans. This means that in our development, instead of calculating on additional accumulation from foreign countries as we did before, we must calculate on setting aside part of the social product to repay debts and high interest rates and [words indistinct] (?reduce) the amount of domestic accumulation available for investment.

The material position of the economy is even more unfavorable when one bears in mind the fact that we have still not found appropriate material [words indistinct] for a number of obligations, so that we have burdened our future income in advance, thus we entered 1982 with uncovered losses from previous years, uncovered differences in exchange rates (in the economy, banks and the Yugoslav National Bank) and with demands from the republics and provinces for compensation damage caused by natural disasters, for which reserves are not available in the solidarity funds. This will place a very heavy burden on the economy's income in 1982 and in the following years. Finally, difficulties in the balance of payments have the direct effect of restricting ability to accumulate funds by receiving the level of growth of the social products. For all these reasons it is necessary to revise our expectations in regard to the accumulation available for investment in development.

True, there are still many opportunities for overdrawing, that is, for creating the illusion that we have at our disposal greater social funds than is in fact the case: primarily through issues, through multiplying mechanisms in the banking system and the use of working capital for investment in basic funds and through deficit financing of joint and general consumption, and so forth. However, these channels must be vigorously cut off, for it is quite clear that overall domestic demand in reality always remains within the limits demarcated by the real social product and the balance of relations with foreign countries.

Economic trends so far, the opportunities which can be assessed in regard to economic relations with foreign countries and the possible investment potential, point to the fact that the basic proportions of the plan cannot be fulfilled, and that in comparison with the planned rates, economic growth in particular will lag behind, with all the ensuing consequences. Hence the conclusion that not only the way and method of planning must be changed, but also the specific plan in progress.

Emphasis is placed in the starting foundations on the explicit guideline of changing our development strategy in the direction of greater orientation towards the international division of labor. This is because the level of economic development reached cannot ensure the rational coexistence of potential and further successful development unless markets are expanded. It is equally necessary and important that the economy as a whole should be subjected to the operation of the criteria applicable to the more developed economies, in order to stimulate activity towards raising labor productivity and the economy's efficiency in general

Long years of isolationism from the world and excessive protection of domestic output have left behind many adverse consequences, primarily by creating conditions whereby in the closed domestic market, which financed all forms of consumption, one could live well even if production was irrational and inefficient. As a result we are left with an economy which, regarded in social terms, is fragmented, unlinked and irrationally organized, with all the consequences this has for the specific and overall social productivity of labor.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, then went on to stress that adopting the starting foundations means that the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council are thereby obliged to keep firmly to these guidelines in their overall work on current and long-term tasks, both when resolving issues on which they are directly responsible for making decisions, and when exercising their organized influence on overall social practice. It is particularly significant that the republics and autonomous provinces should be most directly involved in all aspects of the formation and implementation of the stabilization program.

Debating its tasks in connection with the starting foundations, the Federal Executive Council assessed that, in order to implement them, well-considered, persistent and organized work above all is demanded. We consider that it is no use waiting for the starting foundations first of all to be developed into an integrated long-term program of economic stabilization in the form of a new document before starting to work out practical solutions as ways of promoting the social practice of self-management and developing economically effective productive forces of society. It is our task to involve ourselves directly in work on drawing up all individual documents within the framework of the work of the working groups of the social councils' commission. It is our task, too, to seek ways of overcoming the difficult economic problems afflicting the country in accordance with these guidelines, and to ensure that the knowledge and experience existing in society exert the fullest possible influence.

The Federal Executive Council feels that by working in this way, in constant communication with the SFRY Assembly, it could be ready by the fall, at the same time as working on documents for a long-term stabilization program, to propose long-term measures for implementing that program, [words indistinct] establish a link between specific, practical and necessary measures to overcome the present imbalances and find scope to establish those relations which open up prospects on a more long-term and stable basis for the successful and more stable development of our country.

In connection with the "May analysis" the Federal Executive Council, drew up for today's session a review of activities and measures, in fact a proposal for short-term measures aimed at using all means at our disposal to put an immediate halt to the unfavorable tendencies in the social reproduction trends indicated by the data on economic relations with foreign countries, and production and overall social consumption trends. It is up to you to decide whether the proposed measures are correctly oriented and whether we can do more and better this year.

The need to take all the measures required to maintain the country's foreign liquidity in the convertible area has come to the fore this year and perceivable data show that this is certain to continue to be so next year as well. This is so because we have to restore and preserve the confidence felt in us abroad and thus create more normal conditions for communications and business abroad. Without this we cannot create the conditions to enable production, so heavily dependent on imports, to establish normal relations on the basis of equality with foreign partners. In the Federal Executive Council there is no dilemma as to whether priority should be given to foreign liquidity or to efforts to ensure the importing of reproduction materials. The two are conditioned by each other. All the calculations show that our economy cannot surmount these difficulties unless conditons are created for raising additional loans abroad. Here I mean loans which will enable us to get through this critical stage and leave us at least the minimum scope for keeping production going. We will have no chance to create these conditions unless we regularly pay back what is due. The foreign partners' attitude to the country and to our commerical banks depends on this. So, however difficult this proves to be, we must do it for the sake of our future production, she said in her speech.

The law regulating the conditions of spending convertible currency and the accord and decision on ensuring foreign liquidity increase the certainty that fixed and guaranteed obligations will be paid as far as the country as a whole is concerned, although these costs are not covered in full. We have a chance to deal successfully with this heavy burden if we maintain a high level of discipline, are businesslike in manipulating and circulating foreign exchange, and if there is the necessary degree of solidarity in connection with mutual assistance between our commerical banks. However, in the process of doing all this we must be aware that for many parts of our economy this spells insurmountable difficulties as far as achieving the planned level of production and especially export-bound production is concerned. After all the expenses which the export economy is bound to incur owing to federal or republican regulations, the foreign exchange funds which are still left to import the necessary materials remain very small and some are left with no foreign exchange.

It is now up to us and it is our responsibility to give maximum encouragement in this small area of maneuver by means of economic policy, by the functioning of the system and by adjusting the rules of economic activity concerned with foreign countries, by the initiative of the economic subjects in the struggle for the greatest possible foreign exchange inflow and by making this initiative possible. This calls for the broadest possible social action, consultations and pooling between producers who can make a contribution to this through their joint program and effort. It goes without saying that this calls for economic policy measures which will stimulate all this. This also calls for the highest possible social responsibility of all the social factors in the spending of convertible foreign currency. What we have at our disposal should primarily be channeled toward the kind of production that makes the biggest contribution to export. I must warn that statistics indicate that the trend is in the opposite direction. Payments are made for imported equipment as if nothing untoward was happening, while not even the minimum funds are left for importing reproduction materials.

Discussions on practical solutions for the implementation of the systemic so-called foreign exchange law are still in progress in working groups and in the social councils' commission for the long-term program of stabilization. We are looking forward to the completion of this work in the near future so that on the basis of the ensuing document we can work on the necessary regulations and measures. However, it seems to me that already now, during the initial discussions on our tasks in connection with the basic elements from which we are to proceed further, it would be useful if we agreed as early as possible on how to eliminate those practical solutions which are causing even greater disruptions and deviations in what is already a difficult situation.

Without calling into question the constitutional position, rights and responsibilities of the republics and provinces in the field of exchange with foreign countries it is obvious that our present method of determining the balance of payments and foreign exchange positions of the republics and provinces does not proceed from the basic definitions furnished in the systemic law concerned.

These positions have in practice turned into payments and foreign exchange balance sheets and have become an obstacle to the establishment of relations between organizations of associated labor from different parts of the Yugoslav area. Prepared in accordance with the method of budgetary distribution of the rights and obligations from the level of the federation [words indistinct] they encourage the republics and provinces to keep their foreign exchange resources to themselves and prevent organizations of associated labor from establishing relations and foreign exchange resources in keeping with the logic dictated by the interests inherent in the organizing of production in general and export-bound production in particular regardless of any republican and provincial border, the president of the Federal Executive Council stressed in her speech.

In view of the fact that the present state of affairs is causing numerous disruptions which have a negative effect on the establishment of relations in associated labor, not only as regards exports, but also in the field of income-based relations in general, I think that we can reach agreement to change practical solutions without waiting for the final solutions in connection with the implementation of the law. This would mean that in practice we would not treat the payments and foreign exchange positions, as presently calculated and allocated to the republics and provinces, as fixed obligations, and that we would recognize the changes taking place in them as the result of relations between organizations of associated labor in the Yugoslav area. Then they would genuinely represent positions which are subject to changes, to reduction or increase. The republics and provinces would bear the responsibility for the total balance of payments and foreign exchange balance of Yugoslavia, and would not represent an obstacle to the establishment of the kind of relations in associated labor which under the systemic law constitute the basis of relations also in the field of exchange with foreign countries. In our program for the period up to next autumn we are certain to be faced by a thorough effort to reexamine the present practical solutions in this field and -- if analyses indicate that it is necessary to do so -- make changes in those provisions of the law which are no longer in keeping with its fundamental orientations.

It is certain that we shall have to change the present way of determining the balance of payments and foreign exchange balances. The monitoring of their implementation in the course of this year's plan shows that they are unrealistic, and that when determined in the present way do not represent a reliable basis either for the plan or for economic policy. We shall have to strive to base them on the real course of the process of reproduction and not on our wishes and needs. In this way associated labor and the republics and provinces would be prompted to seek accord on how to organize exports and acquire foreign exchange instead of having arguments about how to share the foreign exchange deficit, Milka Planinc stressed.

The social councils' commission is completing its work on the anti-inflation program. The tasks which proceed from this program will call for even more resolute measures aimed at overcoming the disrupted relations between production and all forms of consumption. It is obvious that the anti-inflation program also calls for a thorough reexamination of all the goals and tasks planned for up to 1985. Developments in the first 5 months of the year show that we must adopt urgent measures in this connection so as to halt the rise of all forms of consumption as early as this year. [Passage indistinct] Any continuation of the already existing trends would deal an unbearable blow to production, whose position is already difficult. The Federal Executive Council has consequently decided, using powers under Article 267 of the SFRY Constitution, to present to the SFRY Assembly as early as during its next session a law and measures aimed at reducing all forms of consumption to within realistic limits. We feel that we must urgently halt the negative trends and, through the broadest social action, ensure that the reduction of consumption to within realistic limits is carried out in a differentiated manner, so that even within these limits there is enough scope left to us to stimulate those activities which will help us to pull ourselves out of this state of affairs as speedily as possible. We shall not be able to achieve this unless all the factors of the delegate system are involved in this, unless this becomes their important and undelayable task.

Together with this work we must go more deeply and fundamentally into an analysis and the removal of those causes in the system which still generate a growth of expenditure above the real possibilities. In our system of self-management, the Constitution and the law on associated labor, the way out of this is clear: the linking of the producer with overall income and the establishment of social relations in which the basic organization of associated labor will be the beginning and end of the circulation of the entire social income. The measures we undertake must be in this direction so as to rectify material relations without the possibility leaving open the same generatory factors which led to this situation to renew themselves. The whole picture of our situation once again confirms that the deepest disruptions have arisen precisely in means of production alienated from the producer, the surplus of labor, Milka Planinc said.

While being resolutely oriented toward overcoming these problems on the basis of the Constitution and the law on associated labor, we must, in view of the fact that this is a long-term task, with equal resolve, identify and close up those drains on the parts of social income and accumulation alienated from the workers which make possible the spending of more than workers are capable of producing.

The great investment wave initiated several years ago has still not been overcome. The means for investment have still not been brought within the limits of real social accumulation. The information on investment and on the foreign exchange expenditure of equipment show only a gentle real fall. This confirms that accumulation is still being formed in the banks on the basis of the manipulation of deposits and turning short-term resources into long-term ones. The fact that paying out for investments is continuing while the economy lacks working capital as well as means for those small effective investments which promote production and provide quick income and employment shows that despite all the political conclusions the social subjects have not changed [passage indistinct].

This work in the interests of associated labor and an effective stabilization program must be undertaken by the delegate assemblies. At the same time we must undertake measures in the monetary credit policy to ensure that in the sphere of domestic liquidity equilibrium is established on the basis of realistic relations in the process of production and not on the basis of manipulation and financial construction.

At all levels we must take urgent measures to reduce general consumption. The projected anti-inflation program and the perception of our situation unequivocally show in advance that in this sphere too we shall have to prepare more throughgoing cuts both in order to reduce the inordinately large burden in respect of the economy's capabilities and in order to meet the social need of reducing and achieving greater efficiency in the administrative apparatus which is spreading in an uncontrolled manner in the entire social structure, from the basic organization of associated labor to the federation.

The criterion of stabilization must also be applied to all the other expenditures in general consumption, of which it is also true that it is strongly influenced by planning on the basis of desires and needs, but not in line with possibilities.

We must also get joint consumption into realistic limits. Trends here are contradictory. Expenditure is growing excessively and at the same time the level of personal incomes of those employed in the social activities is falling. This is not good. It shows that their network is clearly constantly expanding [passage indistinct]. Workers in social activities also apply constant pressure for the expansion of their activity on the basis of their desires and needs for development. As in other spheres, here, too, the conviction is firmly implanted that someone will pay for this. In the final analysis the results are unfavorable. Institutions are expanding extensively and means are lacking for the promotion and greater efficiency of labor. [Passage indistinct]

These are questions of joint interest of associated labor in material production and in social activities. Their delegations should directly -- and not merely through the apparatus and executive organs in the interest communities -- discuss this and determine stabilization programs. These programs must contain a way out of the situation of financing these activities through para-fiscal rates and a way toward establishing the most direct relations possible in order to achieve constant coordination with real income and the measuring of the contribution by these activities to the promotion of production and the growth of income.

In appealing for questions concerning the reduction of all forms of consumption to realistic limits to be made the urgent and permanent subject of duscussion, decisions and control by all delegate assemblies, Milka Planinc had in mind the need for this kind of self-management activity and self-management decision, over and above the restrictive measures which will be undertaken. Discussion and decisionmaking in the self-management organs would ensure that the delegations would not only be informed but also directly confronted with the full gravity of the complex situation the country is in and contribute to the mobilization of the broadest social masses in the creation of conditions for a way out of this situation. In addition to this, decisionmaking in the self-management bodies makes it possible for desired results to be achieved through a differentiated approach, for [words indistinct].

Despite all the disruptions and discords emerging on the surface there are such initiatives and achievements in line with the Constitution and law on associated labor in all spheres of economic and social life. Although we have this in embryo form in the association of labor and means and in the production programs for exports or the domestic market, there are the beginnings of more definite relations in the direct exchange of labor and elsewhere. We must stimulate and promote this despite the full necessity for severe measures to achieve in the long run the results which will ensure equilibrium in material relations. I am making a call, therefore, for maximum stimulation, even in the very restricted material scope available to associated labor in the immediate foreseeable future of the implementation of the stabilization program, of self-management relations, on which the entire concept of the stabilization program is founded. For the final goal of the stabilization program is the expansion of scope for these relations so that in the foreseeable future they should become dominant even in that sector of social resources where they are not at the moment.

The problems of constantly rising prices, which is the consequence of all the trends and relations, is weighing us down heavily. We must be aware of the fact that the pressure which leads to higher prices will not abate until we have eliminated all the deep causes which generate it. The current combination of circumstances is still very unfavorable. Elements of all parts of social distribution, from investments to personal incomes, cause high demand, while on the other hand the reduced possibilities and scope for production result in inadequate and deficient supply. Prices can also be restrained by means of administrative action. This is what we have been doing for years now. It is an unhappy and unpopular development when they have to be left to the effects of the objective economic laws, to the relations between supply and demand. However, sooner or later this has to be done in order to ensure that greater interest is shown by those who produce goods and thereby to ensure greater supply. The fact that our market is still fairly closed to the world and that owing to the shortage of foreign exchange we are unable to intervene by importing the necessary goods and lack the necessary stocks makes the situation still more difficult and complex at this moment. The right thing to do is to search gradually in our policy or prices over a longer period for the right measures and to implement them. We shall have to make a joint effort to prepare a well-planned and realistic program in this connection. It would not be realistic now that we are unable to ensure a supply of goods from the world market either to leave prices at the mercy of free relations between supply and demand or to restrain rising prices solely by means of administrative measures, because to do so will give rise to further negative consequences in the form of even greater shortages on the market even of the goods which our own economy is capable or producing, Milka Planinc said.
[sentence indistinct]

It would not be realistic and it would be irresponsible to make any promise which cannot be fulfilled. This means that a period of several years lies ahead of us during which we will have to combine all the available measures and activities to be able, by finding the right balance, to control the movement of prices [lengthy passage indistinct].

However pragmatic we have to be today we must not lose sight of the direction in which we are moving. This means that while on a day-to-day operational basis we adopt measures whose aim is to ensure a realistic and tolerable state of affairs we must also do all we can to build something new, which is to say relations in associated labor, and to create the conditions enabling these relations to have the main say in the policy of prices as well.

Our path, and not only for the sake of the policy of prices, must be to organize producers along the lines of joint products, joint incomes and earnings, joint development programs and so forth, without any restrictions caused by republican and provincial borders. This path makes it possible both to overcome the unbridled effects of the market and eliminate the need for administrative, etatist intervention in relations between producers, the most direct relations must be established between the producers who determine the price in accordance with the objective laws of the market [words indistinct] and all the other people who take part in the production of the final product. In such relations it is not possible to form and determine prices of the basis of the cost principle. The objective economic laws will be the criterion for all and their mutual relations will represent the way to overcome the unbridled nature of the market.

The report stresses that this is the direction which offers opportunities for the problems of disparity in prices caused by administrative interventions to be regarded in the correct light and for a start to be made on solving these problems, and likewise those problems relating to the equal position of producers in economically developed and underdeveloped areas of our country. Of course, I do not think we can do this all at once, but I should like to share with you the view that [passage indistinct].

I consider the tendency for excessive growth of personal incomes in the first 5 months of this year to have been a reaction by the workers to the general trends in the economy of society. I do not mean to say by this that it should therefore be left to move spontaneously, because the growth of personal incomes gives rise to additional imbalances, particularly in the form of pressures on demand and price rises. If we operate in the spirit of the stabilization program, personal incomes must be brought within the limits of real income and labor productivity. This must be done by action primarily on the part of the trade unions [passage indistinct] that on this issue the rule holds that we must abide by the agreements which we established in a self-managing way. There should be no sidestepping on this issue, either. Action to give a greater stimulus to productive and creative labor (?without alleviating) harsh working conditions will still be difficult. Genuine class clashes occur in basic organizations of associated labor and work collectives on this issue. There is a strong tendency to safeguard the rights obtained, while under pressure of increased cost of living the tendencies to leveling and linear growth of personal incomes become even stronger.

The link between considerably stimulating productive and creative labor and difficult working conditions is one of the vital links which may drag us out of the state of low productivity and low efficiency of economic activity. We must not [words indistinct] uncontrolled nor restrictive measures, divert from that path. If we were (?to do so we should have no hope) of directing the already worrying number of unemployed young people toward productive occupations, those which create increased social income rather than toward administration which creates greater social expenditure.

We must plan jointly and in a synchronized way in the program of work of the SFRY Assembly and the program of work of the Federal Executive Council and of its executive organs [passage indistinct] on the long-term economic stabilization program as a whole and of its parts, by which an assessment, estimate and possible solutions of all vital spheres of our economic and social policy may be made. The problems involved in social policy, agriculture and the rural areas in development [passage indistinct] remain for separate discussion, the speech emphasizes.

It is obvious that our commitment to amending the Yugoslav social plan for 1980-85 and to amending all plans cannot rest at the level of merely reducing and formally setting out the balance of rates and proportions. We must work together to exert all efforts -- mental, organization and in action -- to ensure the success of the long-term stabilization plan, proceeding from [word indistinct] analysis of the causes of the imbalances described in the starting foundations, with the assistance and broadest cooperation of research and professional cadres helping to seek a way out of the existing situation and solutions to ensure progress. The self-managing institutions and the delegate assemblies in them are the proper place where these issues, which are so crucial for our society, can and must be debated and where the right solutions may be found.

The right solutions are those which will allow the current problems and their causes to be overcome in a decisive and effective manner, with certainty and without hesitation -- on the path [words indistinct] established by the SFRY Constitution, the law on associated labor and the LCY congress documents, on the path which we built up together with Comrade Tito, says Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, at the end of her speech.

BORBA: DALJEVIC CONCLUDES HUNGARIAN VISIT

AU161312 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 82 p 7

[Text] Milan Daljevic, executive secretary to the LCY Central Committee Presidium, concluded his visit to Hungary yesterday. He paid the visit together with Jovo Antelj, leader of a group in the sector for all-people's defense and social self-protection of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. In the course of the talks on cooperation between the two parties, an extensive exchange of experiences in the field of political system was carried out with particular reference to questions of defense and protection, and the benefit of mutual information and better acquaintance at all levels was noted.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTERS VISIT KOSOVO

LU170252 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for internal affairs, and Svetomir Lalovic, republican secretary for Serbian internal affairs, have paid a visit to Pristina. They met with Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo Province Presidency, and Ilija Bakic, president of the Provincial Assembly, and discussed the political situation and the state of security in Kosovo and the work being done and results achieved in the stabilization of the situation in the province. As has been reported, Dolanc and Lalovic held talks in the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Kosovo with leading members of the secretariat and senior officials of the municipal organs of internal affairs on their future tasks in the struggle against all forms of hostile activity and for the protection of the constitutional order. Stane Dolanc and Svetomir Lalovic also visited combined militia units in Kosovo.

LCY'S DRAGOSAVAC ATTENDS YPA PARTY SESSION

LD162156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- A meeting of the LCY Committee of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) was held in Belgrade today. The meeting reviewed a number of topical issues relating to the moral and political situation in the YPA and the tasks of LCY members and organizations in the YPA in this connection. Dane Cuic, chairman of the committee, delivered the opening speech. The session was attended by Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, who took part in the debate. Members of the LCY Central Committee from the YPA also participated in the work of the session.

The moral and political situation in the army was assessed as very good. The loyalty of communists and all members of the army to the revolutionary cause of Comrade Tito, to the policy and goals of the LCY and our society, to the equality, brotherhood and unity and togetherness of our nations and nationalities, to socialist self-management, Yugoslav specialist patriotism, the freedom and independence of the country and its nonaligned foreign policy orientation is strongly manifested.

In addition to their commitment to developing the YPA's combat capacity, servicemen exert constant efforts to make the greatest possible and most direct contribution to economic stabilization and to overcoming certain social (?difficulties). The members of the army are united and determined in the struggle against all forms of hostile activity and attempts to devalue the achievements of our revolution and the revolutionary work of Comrade Tito.

It was stressed at the session that the moral and political situation in the army will be particularly positively affected by the unity and readiness of communists to consistently implement the standpoints of the congresses and conferences of the League of Communists of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces and the 12th LCY Congress, on the further development of socialist self-management and the brotherhood, unity and togetherness of our nations and nationalities.

The committee appointed its standing commissions and adopted a decision on elections in the LCY organizations in the YPA, in which elections are regularly held every other year.

SERB SAWP PRESIDIUM VIEWS ISSUES, FAULTS ISRAEL

AU161638 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] The Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium has issued a statement expressing the deep indignation and concern of the working people and citizens over the extremely dangerous development of the situation in Lebanon. With its longstanding aggression and expansionist policy, Israel is very seriously threatening peace and security in this area and in the world in general. The Presidium emphasized that with its armed attack, Israel had again and in the most arrogant manner possible violated the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of nonaligned and peace-loving Lebanon with the intention of annihilating the PLO, which has led to massacre and enormous devastation. The Presidium of the Republican Conference also expresses its most resolute request for the most urgent possible end to the Israeli aggression and for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of its armed forces from the territory of Lebanon.

The Presidium also discussed the current problems and tasks of the socialist alliance in the foreign policy field. Here is a report by Drago Tankosic:

The international situation is very serious, not only because new theaters of operations have opened up but also because of the arms race itself. This state of affairs has provoked a very sharp reaction from our public, which is very sensitive to every threat to peace, the use of force and to the interference in the internal affairs of other countries. This was also the reason for determining the tasks of the socialist alliance in this field. Among other things, it was said that it is essential to constantly inform our public about the world situation. It was particularly stressed that in the coming period it is very important to further promote the good-neighborly relations on the well-known principles.

In the discussion on taking measures to protect social property, it was said that a great sensitivity to temporary measures had been noticed in daily practice. This makes one want to implement them only if there is very good reason for doing so. It was said that this problem is being approached in a campaign-like manner. For instance, in a commune the assembly of the sociopolitical community simultaneously introduced temporary measures in 20 work collectives. In such situations the socialist alliance must react. It has also been noticed that leaders in those organizations in which social property is protected are not called to task but, on the contrary, are transferred to other leading posts.

The Republican Conference Presidium has supported the proposal made in Slovenia that Bozo Kovac, director of Ljubljana radio and television, be elected director of the BORBA newspaper work organization. The Presidium reiterated that it did not support the nomination of Sime Kronja for the post of director of this work organization. The presidium already publicly expressed its disagreement with Sime Kronja's positions on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo at one of its earlier sessions. On this occasion, the Presidium has fully confirmed its assessment of him.

BORBA: PEC LOCAL PARTY COMMITTEE EXPELS MEMBERS

AU161313 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 82 p 5

[R. Milacic report]

[Summary] Pec, 10 Jun -- The Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Pec yesterday held an expanded session to discuss economic trends in the first 4 months of this year and certain problems of importance for action and the organizational strengthening of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the commune.

On this occasion, the committee unanimously decided to expel from the League of Communists nine members of the organization in the Petar Petrovic Njegos School at Glavicica near Pec. These members are: Hil Biba, director; Ljan Abazi, secretary of the basic organization of the League of Communists; Radisav Cukic, president of the council; Ramiz Zeciri, secretary of the school; and Veljko Cukic, Ramiz Hamzic, Ljus Ahmeti, Nik Zali and Uka Nimani, workers of the school. They have been expelled for opportunism, lack of vigilance and a lack of readiness for the struggle against hostile activity and negative phenomena. The committee also proposed that Hil Biba and Ljan Abazi be dismissed as director and secretary of the school.

The committee also formed a working group to examine the correctness of reports carried by some dailies recently. As was assessed, these reports were of sensationalist content.

KOSOVO PROVINCE COMMUNIST LEADER VISITS BELGRADE

Hasani Addresses Veterans

AU161804 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Sinan Hasani, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, addressed the section of veterans of the national liberation war of Kosovo who live in the capital at the Yugoslav People's Army Hall in Belgrade today. He spoke about the political situation in the province and the implementation of the LCY platform. Here is a report by Momcilo Boskovic:

In a 2-hour speech Habani said that during the past 14 and 1/2 months since the counterrevolution broke out in Kosovo much had been done to settle the situation. A good base has been created and all that remains to be done is to continue the work. The enemy worked long and systematically. It succeeded in penetrating all structures of society, particularly indoctrinating young people. Luckily, its influence on the workers class and peasants was smaller.

With the energetic struggle of the League of Communists and other progressive forces, we have inflicted a serious blow to the enemy. Four organizations have been detected. These organizations operated independently. But their common idea was that Kosovo should become a republic and the next step secession from Yugoslavia.

There was practically no commune that had not been affected by Albanian irredentism. The proponents of hostile activity were predominantly intellectuals: professors, educational workers, physicians and employees of state organs. The task of detecting and unmasking the enemy, the president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists stressed, was not easy because people were confused after everything that had happened and the vandalistic outbursts.

We detected 55 groups in which over 700 persons worked. We think that we have succeeded in reducing the hostile activity. However, we have not completely cleaned up the situation because at issue is the enemy who is tough and not in the least naive, an enemy who knows how to adapt to the situation and regenerate himself. The new actions taken by the enemy demonstrate that the enemy wants to make himself heard. It is evident, Hasani stressed, that the hostile organizations continue to exist and are directing the present activity of irredentists.

We have not achieved full preparedness in all circles, Hasani continued, because had we achieved it, the enemy would not be able to do what he is doing now. We must do much more so that the circles in which these hostile outbursts occur are political condemned. Now, for instance, the magistrates sentence individuals to prison terms of 30-60 days. And when they are released from prison their neighbors cordially welcome them. This behavior must be changed. Differentiation continues to be necessary and will last until the situation in the province in completely settled.

So far, 1,200 members have been expelled from the League of Communists, over 500 persons suspended from their jobs, while about 1,000 persons have been taken to magistrate courts.

Speaking about the current situation in the province, Hasani said that we have traversed only part of the road successfully. The recent elections for delegates and delegations and certain political demonstrations, such as the welcome and sendoff of the youth relay race in which the adherence to self-managing socialism and Tito's road was best expressed in the best possible manner, attest to this.

Sinan Hasani devoted part of his speech to cooperation between the veterans of Kosovo who live in Belgrade and their native place. This cooperation was insufficient in the past period. Efforts are now being made to improve it. The experience of tested revolutionaries is valuable, moreover, because the mutual will and opportunity for cooperation exists.

Speaks to Aktiv

AU170727 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Tonight, Sinan Hasani, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, spoke to the Belgrade City Political Aktiv on the activities of communists and all other subjective forces in Kosovo. The results achieved thus far are encouraging although we are still not satisfied, Hasani said. He then reported extensively on the efforts to unmask the activities of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists, to break up their organizations and, in the ideological-political field, to wage a struggle against hostile indoctrination. What is needed in each specific case, he emphasized, is political action, public condemnation and struggle for an atmosphere that contributes to trust and togetherness.

Sinan Hasani visited the Rakovica motor factory and, following a tour of the plant, acquainted himself with the factory's cooperation with its cooperative partners in Kosovo. Afterwards Hasani answered the questions of workers who wanted to know what has brought about the existing situation in Kosovo, how long the behavior of the Albanian irredentists and nationalists would be tolerated and why Mahmut Bakali continues to be a member of the League of Communists. Sinan Hasani pointed out that patience is needed and that excesses and failures are still apparent, something which shows that perhaps there have been too many administrative actions and that the political actions have lacked the necessary width. The fact that the progressive political forces hold the situation in their hands shows that work is continuing to solve these problems in Kosovo. As regards Mahmut Bakali, Hasani said that he is responsible for following a wrong policy but that no evidence has been uncovered showing that he was connected with the enemy, and that for this reason it has been decided that he remain a member of the League of Communists.

Quoted in Local Press

LD161422 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 16, TANJUG -- President of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo Sinan Hasani said today, Wednesday, that a good part of the road has been covered in stabilizing the situation in Kosovo. The enemy has been dealt a serious blow since, in the organizational sense, its backbone has been broken, Hasani said at a meeting here in Belgrade.

Hasani said that over 1,500 people in Kosovo have been expelled from the party for enemy activity, over 500 people suspended from work and more than 1,000 direct participants in the demonstrations turned over to court magistrates.

The broad ideological-political action which has been conducted and continues to be conducted has contributed to the stabilization of the situation in many environments. Only an open pointing out of the enemy will contribute to solving the problems in Kosovo, Sinan Hasani said.

BORBA COMMENTS ON LCY STATUTE AMENDMENTS

AU151849 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 82 p 2

[Slobodan Vujica Commentary: "Proposals and Explanations"]

[Text] The report on the Central Committee session (which discussed the proposed documents for the 12th LCY Congress) informed the public at large about the final proposals of amendments to the LCY statute. All the changes in the original draft amendments to the statute introduced on the basis of proposals made in public discussions were presented. It was also announced -- in cases where several possible variations had been submitted for public discussion -- which of the proposed alternatives were adopted and why they were adopted.

It is evident from the explanation presented at the session that no essential or substantial changes were introduced in the present text of the statute.

However, the commission for statute questions reported at the session that some changes in the general statute principles were requested in the public discussion and that some other specific proposals were made. Some of them were individually reported. Among others, they involve proposals that members of the LCY organs be elected by the LCY congress; that the election to the League of Communists organs should be limited to two terms at most (with the exception of the most prominent revolutionaries); further, that the institution of an all-party debate be introduced as a kind of referendum, and that it be specified in which cases and on which questions the debate would be organized and what the obligations of the League of Communist organs regarding the results of these debates should be. Let us recall that at an earlier session of the LCY Central Committee (when the first discussions about amendments to the statute began) as well as subsequently during the public discussion, it was frequently demanded with good arguments that the statute should provide for obligatory public lists containing a larger number of candidates than there are seats in the League of Communists leaderships.

All these proposals which the commission reported it had received were not incorporated in the final proposal of amendments to the statute. It is beyond dispute that it is unrealistic and impossible to expect that every proposal made in the public discussion will be accepted. The aim of the broad discussions is to find the best and most acceptable solutions through a public confrontation.

Even a cursory glance at the list of the proposals received but not accepted shows that they broached many essential questions significant for the position, role, manner of work and influence of the League of Communists. This is the question of the role of members and especially of their greater participation in the formation of the policy, positions and assessments of the League of Communists. Further, it is a question of implementing some essential principles of the cadre policy and its democratization, such as changes in, and the rotation of, cadres, deprofessionalization of politics and the limitation of terms. There is also the question of relations between limitation of terms. There is also the question of relations between the presidium and the Central Committee and the strengthening of the role of the highest forum.

All these proposals have such a content and each of them broaches such an essential question that any acceptance of them, and especially any rejection, has imposed the need for an extensive explanation.

The explanation heard at the latest session of the LCY Central Committee that these proposals that were received "exceeded the framework of the ideopolitical foundations of the statute amendments adopted at the 23d LCY Central Committee session," left many things unsaid. The public and the proposers themselves were left without a full answer and explanation of why one proposal or another had not been accepted. We must strive, however, to cultivate a democratic attitude and a democratic dialogue and to activate the members and the critical and creative potential in the League of Communists as a "collective thinker" in all party matters, including the drafting of the statute.

If it has not been possible to have thorough discussions on the deeper changes proposed which "exceeded the set framework, it does not mean at all that a period should be put to all this, particularly if it is a matter of proposals which would contribute to a more efficient implementation of the League of Communists role and to the development of democratic relations in its ranks and its democratic parties. These duscussions should be continued until the very congress begins and at the congress itself. Thorough and detailed discussions on some of the questions broached should obviously be continued after the 12th congress. After all, it is a characteristic of our league that it does not consider any question as "final" and "perfect" but that it always searches for improvements suggested by practice or beneficially influencing this practice. The practical life of the amended statute will bring in this sense new experiences, views and suggestions.

TANJUG REPORTS LCY PARTY MEMBERSHIP

LD160926 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 16, (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) has admitted 652,270 new members in the past four years and, thus, it has 2,117,083 members today. Yearly, the party has mustered 124,000 new members on an average.

The highest number of new members was admitted in 1980 -- nearly 200,000. In the same period, the LCY organization to the Yugoslav People's Army showed an increase of 15.2 percent.

In the materials prepared for the LCY's forthcoming 12th congress, this increase in strength is taken as a proof of higher confidence felt by working people in general and youths in particular in the LCY policy. Another proof of the correctness of an evaluation like this is the figure saying that every tenth inhabitant of Yugoslavia is a member of the LCY. Particularly satisfying is the fact that young people would for the most part join the LCY. Young people of up to twenty-seven years of age account for 72.7 percent of the LCY's overall membership. Today, women account for 26.1 percent of the LCY membership, and this is their highest percentage since the Communist Party of Yugoslavia was founded. HIgh school and university students account for the most numerous category of the newly-admitted members, i.e. 30.7 percent.

The LCY has admitted 189,153 workers between its two congresses. Therefore, there were 649,378 workers in the party ranks at the end of 1981, i.e., 37 percent more than in 1977.

SERBIAN COMMUNIST LEADER DISCUSSES ISSUES

AU151802 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, had talks today with Belgrade radio journalists about the political and economic situation and about the tasks resulting from the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia. Here is a more detailed report by Momcilo Boskovic:

In a conversation with Belgrade radio journalists, Dusan Ckrebic dealt mostly with economic stabilization problems, the tasks of the League of Communists of Serbia after the ninth congress and with the political situation in Kosovo. The general and common expenditures have exceeded the frameworks laid down by the resclution; therefore, expenditures are not within the limits laid down by the agreed policy, Ckrebic said.

Dusan Ckrebic said that the situation in the export economy must be made easier through stimulative measures. He also referred to agricultural production. Last fall, 16 percent more land was sown with wheat. Political measures will be necessary to purchase the greatest possible quantities of wheat and to free ourselves of imports. The grain that is purchased must be immediately paid for, Ckrebic said. We must also not lose sight of the fact that agricultural production is an important factor of economic stabilization and for this reason we must pay full attention to agriculture.

Ckrebic also spoke expansively about investments, which are above the level planned by the resolution.

Speaking about the recently held Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia, Dusan Ckrebic stressed that its character was frankness and substance. At the highest meeting of communists of Serbia we adopted conclusions which are of lasting importance and which regulate relations on the foundations of the constitution. The congress resolution should be more present in our work, Ckrebic said, adding that there is no important problem that has not been dealt with in the resolution. What the public expects from us is primarily greater responsibility, constant work and a firmer link with the workers class. Briefly, the conviction should prevail in the basic organizations of the League of Communists that what the basic organizations discuss at their meetings should reach the highest party leaderships.

In the conversation with Belgrade radio journalists, Dusan Ckrebic also dealt with the political situation in Kosovo. The indoctrination of young people lasted rather a long time. Thus, Ckrebic stressed, one should not expect early results. To halt the further emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is, according to Dusan Ckrebic, political problem number one. However, this is not only the task of the communists of Serbia but of all communists of Yugoslavia. The struggle for self-managing socialist Kosovo will last a long time. Our comrades in Kosovo need our wholehearted support, the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia stressed.

From you journalists it is expected that you will be in the mainstream of the political struggle that is waged by the League of Communits. This calls for greater political maturity. Our joint task is -- both of leaderships as well as journalists, Dusan Ckrebic said in concluding his statement -- to persist in our common task so that our economic and the overall political situation can be improved.

POLITIKA VIEWS REAGAN'S EUROPEAN TOUR

AU151304 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jun 82 p 2

[From the "International Review: From Falklands to Lebanon" column by Aleksandar Nenadovic: "Reagan's European Debut"]

[Text] We thus enter the second circle of causally interconnected events within which the first European tour of Ronald Reagan was at the center of attention last week.

The republican chief of the White House proceeded along the well-trodden paths of the American political pilgrimage -- from Paris through Rome and London to Bonn and West Berlin -- and was accompanied by the standard combination of ceremonial pomp, propaganda politicking and not always pleasant one-to-one confrontations.

At the Paris (Versailles) economic meeting of "the seven" who control more than two thirds of world trade, he tried to blunt the sharp edge of the muted anger over the American high interest rates. At the same time, he strove at least to limit the West European economic opening toward the Warsaw Pact countries, confirming in principle his readiness for north-south global talks.

At public forums in London, he generously supported the government of his loyal ally, Margaret Thatcher, who is linking her political future to the battle for the disputed Falkland Islands, despite the increasingly unpleasant losses on the battlegrounds. In Bonn, probably bearing in mind the extraordinarly large mass demonstrations against nuclear weapons, he tried, as convincingly as possible, to present the policy of his administration as a sincere preparation for serious negotiations on reducing arms in Europe.

He did not hide how much he wanted to win the allies' trust but it is not quite certain that he has won it. The only thing that is certain is the fact that everywhere, from Versailles to West Berlin, his first concern was to make himself amenable to his hosts, perhaps not as much because of the changes that can be sensed in Europe as because of the troubles awaiting him in the United States.

To win, among other things, the increasingly difficult battle for his economic and military policies and stop the wave of mistrust spreading through the American public, Reagan had planned to return home as a stateman who has successfully passed his most difficult foreign political test to date. His need for success is urgent. An American that has reason to believe that its leader has shaken off the unenviable reputation of a "nuclear cowboy" and has charmed, won over or at least calmed his anxious allies, could also show a greater understanding for his internal needs.

Briefly, everything, including the creation of a desired impression, is politics. And who could be more skilled in this task than the experienced Californian politican and, in addition to that, Hollywood actor of many years, Ronald Reagan?

Of course, a good impression is not the same thing as a good policy. If it fails to be confirmed, it cannot last long. And that is no longer a matter of skill alone.

Following his West European tour, it is perhaps the most difficult political moves that are now in store for Reagan. And not only for him. Under the burden of far-reaching developments -- ranging from the Falklands crisis, which could determine the future attitude of the whole of Latin American, to the Israeli occupation of Lebanon which sharply dramatizes the profound antagonisms in the entire area of Middle and Near East -- no policy, and least of all the American policy, can escape the risks of a more determined engagement or the boomerangs of opportunistic tactics.

DEFENSE MINISTER MAMULA HONORS MILITARY MAGAZINE

LD161154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0847 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- In connection with the 35th anniversary of the publication of the magazine VOJNI GLASNIK [military herald], the federal secretary of national defense, Adm Branko Mamula, sent the magazine's editorial board a message, saying:

Over the past 35 years VOJNI GLASNIK has made a significant contribution to our -- Tito's -- concept of all-people's defense warfare and to building the Yugoslav People's Army and our armed forces as a whole.

The pages of the magazine discussed tactics, affirmed the creativity of the officers and exchanged experience. In the first postwar years, when we did not have enough professional military literature, GLASNIK often served as a textbook. Throughout this period the editorial board consistently and responsibly discharged its tasks.

With even greater resolve continue to discover officers who achieve the best results and encourage them to write about their achievements and continue to ceaselessly monitor achievements in the development of military science and technology. By doing so you will make a great contribution to further increasing the combat readiness of our armed forces.

In congratulating you on your 35th anniversary I wish you even greater success in your job, which is of great importance to our armed forces.